

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION**

SEAN TURNBOW, WILLIAM *and* MARY RICE,  
ROBERT YOSKOWITZ, FREDERICK VIEIRA,  
*and* ANTHONY TAYLOR, *on behalf of themselves*  
*and all others similarly situated,*

Plaintiffs,

vs.

LIFE PARTNERS INC., LIFE PARTNERS  
HOLDINGS, INC., BRIAN D. PARDO, *and* R.  
SCOTT PEDEN,

Defendants.

**CIVIL ACTION NO.: 3:11-CV-1030-M**

**CLASS ACTION**

**APPENDIX IN SUPPORT OF  
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR CLASS CERTIFICATION**

In accordance with the United States District Court Northern District of Texas Local Rule 7.1(i), Plaintiffs Sean Turnbow, William and Mary Rice, Robert Yoskowitz, and Frederick Vieira, on behalf of themselves and all other similarly situated (collectively "Plaintiffs"), submit the following record in support of their Motion for Class Certification.

<b>EXHIBIT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Declaration of Kim E. Miller</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>LPHI 2010 Form 10-K</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Brian Pardo Email (Life Partners 000122)</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>30(b)(6) Deposition Transcript of R. Scott Peden, dated December 13, 2011</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>30(b)(6) Deposition Transcript of Kurt D. Carr, dated December 13, 2011</b>

<b>E</b>	<b>Mark Maremont and Leslie Scism, Odds Skew Against Investors in Bets on Strangers' Lives, The Wall Street Journal, Dec. 21, 2010</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>Donna Horowitz, <i>Life Partners Les Too Short?</i>, The Life Settlements Report Article, Dec. 16, 2010</b>
<b>G</b>	<b><i>SEC v. Life Partners Holdings, Inc., et al.</i>, No. W-12-CA-00002 (W.D. Tex. Jan. 3, 2012) Complaint</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>Ernst &amp; Young LLP Audit Report (LPI-Tur 002840-002844)</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>LPHI Form 8-K (July 5, 2011)</b>
<b>J</b>	<b>Copy of Frederick Vieira's driver license (LPI-Tur 000187)</b>
<b>K</b>	<b>Robert Yoskowitz request for address change (LPI-Tur 000334)</b>
<b>L</b>	<b>Susman Godfrey LLP and Kahn Swick &amp; Foti, LLC Firm Resumes</b>
<b>M</b>	<b>Order <i>The Archdiocese of Milwaukee Supporting Fund, Inc. v. Halliburton Co.</i>, 3:02-cv-1152-M (N.D. Tex. Jan. 27, 2012)</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>Mark Embry email dated Oct. 12, 2005 (LPI-Tur 000660)</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>Underlying Life Expectancy Data (LPI-Tur 005132 – 005143)</b>

Dated: February 15, 2012

Respectfully submitted,

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**COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF SEAN  
TURNBOW**

**ADDITIONAL COUNSEL FOR  
PLAINTIFFS**

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on February 15, 2012, I electronically filed the foregoing document via the CM/ECF electronic filing system and served all counsel of record pursuant to Local Rule 5.1(d) and FED. R. CIV. P. 5(b)(2)(E).

/s/ Kim E. Miller  
Kim E. Miller

# **EXHIBIT 1**

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION**

SEAN TURNBOW, WILLIAM *and* MARY RICE,  
ROBERT YOSKOWITZ, FREDERICK VIEIRA,  
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Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO.: 3:11-CV-1030-M

CLASS ACTION

**DECLARATION OF KIM E. MILLER**

I, Kim E. Miller, hereby declare as follows:

1. I am an attorney at the law firm of Kahn Swick & Foti, LLC, Interim Co-Lead Counsel, and I am admitted *pro hac vice* in this matter. I submit this declaration in connection with Plaintiffs' Motion for Class Certification and Memorandum In Support. If called to testify, I would state the following based on my own personal knowledge:

2. Plaintiffs Sean Turnbow, William and Mary Rice, Robert Yoskowitz, and Frederick Vieira have been actively monitoring and consulting with Interim Co-Lead Counsel in the prosecution of this case and have been fulfilling their obligations as Plaintiffs and proposed class representatives.

3. Plaintiffs Sean Turnbow, William and Mary Rice, Robert Yoskowitz, and Frederick Vieira have actively participated in assisting with and responding to discovery requests, and have

reviewed and/or commented on draft pleadings and motions. Plaintiffs have received regular status updates throughout the course of this litigation and have had frequent communications with Interim Co-Lead Counsel. Deposition dates have been set for all Plaintiffs.

4. A true and correct copy of the LPHI 2010 Form 10-K is attached to Plaintiffs' Appendix ("App.") as Exhibit A.

5. A true and correct copy of the Brian Pardo Email (Life Partners 000122) is attached to App. as Exhibit B.

6. A true and correct copy of cited testimony from the 30(b)(6) Deposition Transcript of R. Scott Peden, dated December 13, 2011 is attached to App. as Exhibit C.

7. A true and correct copy of cited testimony from the 30(b)(6) Deposition Transcript of Kurt D. Carr, dated December 13, 2011 is attached to App. as Exhibit D.

8. A true and correct copy of the Mark Maremont and Leslie Scism, Odds Skew Against Investors in Bets on Strangers' Lives, *The Wall Street Journal*, Dec. 21, 2010 Article is attached to App. as Exhibit E.

9. A true and correct copy of the Donna Horowitz, *Life Partners Les Too Short?*, The Life Settlements Report, Dec. 16, 2010 Article is attached to App. as Exhibit F.

10. A true and correct copy of the *SEC v. Life Partners Holdings, Inc., et al.*, No. W-12-CA-00002 (W.D. Tex. Jan. 3, 2012) Complaint is attached to App. as Exhibit G.

11. A true and correct copy of the Ernst & Young LLP Audit Report (LPI-Tur 002840-002844) is attached to App. as Exhibit H.

12. A true and correct copy of the LPHI Form 8-K (July 5, 2011) is attached to App. as Exhibit I.

13. A true and correct copy of Copy of Frederick Vieira's driver's license (LPI-Tur 000187) is attached to App. as Exhibit J.

14. A true and correct copy of Robert Yoskowitz's request for address change (LPI-Tur 000334) is attached to App. as Exhibit K.

15. A true and correct copy of Susman Godfrey LLP and Kahn Swick & Foti, LLC Firm Resumes is attached to App. as Exhibit L.

16. A true and correct copy of *The Archdiocese of Milwaukee Supporting Fund, Inc. v. Halliburton Co.*, 3:02-cv-1152-M (N.D. Tex. Jan. 27, 2012) Order is attached to App. as Exhibit M.

17. A true and correct copy of the Mark Embry email dated Oct. 12, 2005 (LPI-Tur 000660) is attached to App. as Exhibit N.

18. A true and correct copy of the Underlying Life Expectancy Data (LPI-Tur 005132 – 005143) is attached to App. as Exhibit O.

19. A review of Exhibit O (LPI-Tur 005132 – 005143) demonstrates that Defendants obtained LEs from both Dr. Cassidy and 21st Services for approximately 84 life settlement policies sold to retail customers during a portion of the Class Period (June 7, 2005 – January 30, 2009). The average LE prepared by Cassidy was 55 months, while the average LE prepared by 21st was nearly double that number for the same policies, at 101 months.

I affirm under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the forgoing is true and correct.

Executed this 15th day of February, 2012.

/s/ Kim E. Miller  
Kim E. Miller

# EXHIBIT A



PageID 1234  
UNITED STATESSECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

## FORM 10-K

☒ Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")  
For the fiscal year ended: February 28, 2010

Commission File Number: 0-7900

**LIFE PARTNERS HOLDINGS, INC.**

(Name of registrant in its charter)

Texas  
(State of incorporation)  
204 Woodhew Drive  
Waco, Texas  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

74-2962475  
(I.R.S. Employer ID no.)  
76712  
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 254-751-7797

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

Common Stock (par value \$0.01 per share)  
(Title of Class)

NASDAQ Global Select  
(Name of exchange on which registered)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for at least the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☒

Non-accelerated filer ☐

Smaller reporting company ☐

Indicated by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Section 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value of the Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of August 31, 2009, was \$124,733,911, based on the last reported sale price of \$17.14 (adjusted for 2008 and 2009 splits) on that date on the NASDAQ Global Select Market.

000006

**DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**

Our definitive proxy statement in connection with the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A, is incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

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## Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2010 (“*fiscal 2010*”), concerning our business prospects or future financial performance, anticipated revenues, expenses, profitability or other financial items, estimates as to size, growth in or projected revenues from the life settlement market, developments in industry regulations and the application of such regulations, and our strategies, plans and objectives, together with other statements that are not historical facts, are “forward-looking statements” as that term is defined under the federal securities laws. All of these forward-looking statements are based on information available to us on the date hereof, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve a number of risks, uncertainties, and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those stated in such statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in this annual report on Form 10-K, particularly in the sections entitled “Item 1A – Risk Factors” and “Item 7 – Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations”. We do not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to such forward-looking statements to reflect events or uncertainties after the date hereof or reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

## Item 1. Business

### Life Partners

*General* . Life Partners Holdings, Inc. (“*we*” or “*Life Partners*”) is a specialty financial services company and the parent company of Life Partners, Inc. (“*LPI*”). LPI is the oldest and one of the most active companies in the United States engaged in the secondary market for life insurance known generally as “life settlements”. LPI facilitates the sale of life settlements between sellers and purchasers, but does not take possession or control of the policies. The purchasers acquire the life insurance policies at a discount to their face value for investment purposes.

*The Secondary Market for Life Insurance Policies* . LPI was incorporated in 1991 and has conducted business under the registered service mark “Life Partners” since 1992. Our operating revenues are derived from fees for facilitating life settlement transactions. Life settlement transactions involve the sale of an existing life insurance policy to another party. By selling the policy, the policyholder receives an immediate cash payment to use as he or she wishes. The purchaser takes an ownership interest in the policy at a discount to its face value and receives their ownership interest in the death benefit under the policy when the insured dies.

We are a specialty financial services company, providing purchasing services for life settlements to our client base. We facilitate these transactions by identifying, examining, and purchasing the policies as agent for the purchasers. To meet market demand and maximize our value to our clients, we have made significant investments in proprietary software and processes that enable us to facilitate a higher volume of transactions while maintaining our quality controls. Since our inception, we have facilitated over 107,000 purchaser transactions involving over 6,200 policies totaling over \$2.3 billion in face value. We believe our experience, infrastructure and intellectual capital provide us a unique market position and will enable us to maintain sustainable growth within the life settlement market.

We act as a purchasing agent for life settlement purchasers. In performing these services, we identify, qualify and purchase policies on behalf of our clients that match their buying parameters and return expectations. Because we are obliged to work within these parameters, we must make offers that are competitive from the seller's point of view, but still fit within the buying parameters of our clients. This success-based compensation formula ensures that we bring value to both parties to the transaction and that both purchaser and seller are satisfied. We locate potential policy owners through a network of life settlement brokers and, to a lesser extent, through insurance, financial and estate planning professionals, through personal referrals and through Internet and print media advertising. Brokers are typically compensated based on a percentage of the face value of the policy sold and this amount is negotiated between the policyholder and the broker. This compensation is paid upon the closing of a settlement. Estate planning professionals and financial planners typically operate on a fee-for-service basis, which is paid directly by their client. We have long-term relationships with many of the country's life settlement brokers and, for those that we transact business with, believe that these brokers adhere to applicable regulatory requirements when conducting their business. Broker referrals accounted for 99% of our total business as measured by policy face value in each of fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008. In fiscal 2010, only one broker made referrals whose policy face values represented over 10% of our total business. Referrals from this broker accounted for 15% of our total business. In fiscal 2009, we had three brokers with 10% or more of our total business and they accounted for 44% of our total business. In fiscal 2008, we had three brokers with 10% or more of our total business and they accounted for 69% of our total business. We are encountering more brokers in the market and believe that greater competition among brokers has reduced our supply concentration risk.

We categorize our purchasers of life settlements as either institutional or retail. Institutional purchasers are typically investment funds designed to acquire and hold life settlements. From the beginning of fiscal 2008, we have acted as the purchasing agent for one institutional fund, in which we have a \$6.5 million investment as of February 28, 2010. The institutional fund has acquired policies through us having a face value of \$278 million. The institutional fund accounted for 1%, 8% and 7% of our total revenues in fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

We have pursued the sponsorship of two funds ourselves. In fiscal 2008, we initiated a fund to raise from \$20 million to \$100 million to acquire policies, but were not successful in obtaining sufficient subscriptions to close the fund. The fund was structured as a limited partnership and we offered the interests ourselves and through placing brokers in a private placement. In fiscal 2010, we initiated a second fund to raise \$10 million. This fund is also structured as a limited partnership, and we are offering the interests ourselves and through placing brokers to a small number of qualified investor in a private placement. The fund has not closed and we cannot ensure that we will raise the required capital. We have pursued the sponsorship of funds believing that these funds will expand our retail efforts by affording purchasers an alternative to the current retail model in which purchasers acquire direct interests in policies. We believe that securities brokers are accustomed to seeing investment products in a fund structure and their familiarity with funds structures may increase broker interest. We also believe the fund structure will aid market penetration by enabling us to sell in states that treat life settlement transactions as securities, which limits or blocks our ability to sell in those states.

The majority of our clients are high net worth individuals, which we refer to as retail purchasers. Our retail purchasers generally come to us through a network of financial planners, whom we call licensees. We developed this network through referrals and have long-standing relationships with most of these financial planners. Although the financial planners can be compensated through fee-based consultations paid by the purchaser, we compensate most of the financial planners based on the amount invested. The compensation of financial planners is paid in cash upon the closing date of the transaction.

To purchase a life settlement, a prospective retail purchaser typically submits a purchaser application containing personal information such as the purchaser's name and address as well as affirmative representations establishing the purchaser as financially sophisticated. A purchaser will also submit an agency agreement and special power of attorney, which appoints us as a limited agent of the purchaser to act on his or her behalf in purchasing a life settlement. Unless specifically waived by a purchaser, the agency agreement limits our authority to policies issued by an insurance carrier having an A.M. Best Company rating of B+ or better and to policies beyond their contestable period (generally two years or older). For most of the policies that we broker on behalf of our clients, the insureds have a life expectancy of between 48 months and 60 months, although we can identify policies with longer life expectancies or other purchasing parameters if requested by our clients. As we identify and qualify policies, we distribute insurance and current medical status information on these policies (with the insured's name and other identifying information redacted) throughout our financial planner network. We also make available to each purchaser, through their financial planner, standard disclosures discussing the nature and risks of making a life settlement purchase. Purchasers can then, in consultation with their financial planner or other professionals, select one or more policies, specify the portion of the policy or policies to be purchased and submit a reservation electronically. To diversify their positions, retail purchasers generally buy fractional interests in one or more policies and not an entire policy, while institutional purchasers tend to purchase entire policies. Prior to reserving an interest, purchasers mail or wire funds for acquisition of the policies to an escrow agent and mail or electronically deliver a policy funding agreement to us. The policy funding agreement identifies the policy or policies to be purchased, the acquisition price, the administrative services provided, and the escrow arrangements for receipt and disbursement of funds.

For the protection of the seller's ownership interest and the purchaser's monetary interest, all transactions are closed through an outside escrow agent. The escrow agent will close a purchase when it receives from each purchaser executed policy funding agreements and the acquisition price for a policy, verifies that the policy is in full force and effect and that no security interest has attached to the policy, and receives a transfer of policy ownership form acknowledged by the insurance company. The escrow agent then pays the seller the offer price (net of fees and costs). We send confirmation of the transaction to the purchaser as well as a copy of the assignment documents.

After closing the transaction, we generally hold title to the policy as nominee for the purchaser. Responsibility for policy premium costs passes to the purchaser, who typically funds the premium costs from the deposits with the escrow agent. We strictly maintain the confidentiality of an insured's personal information in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Texas Department of Insurance and other applicable state laws. A purchaser will receive evidence of the transfer of ownership of the policy (which identifies the insured), but will not receive contact information for the insured, which is available only to licensed life settlement companies like us. We perform certain ministerial functions, such as monitoring the insured's health status and notifying the escrow agent upon the insured's death. We also notify purchasers in instances in which the premium escrow account has been exhausted so that the purchaser can replenish the account to keep the policy from lapsing.

*Conflicts of Interest* . Our business model can pose conflicts of interest, which may arise when we purchase policies for our own account while purchasing policies for others. Conflicts could arise between retail and institutional purchasers if we were to favor one over the other. A financial incentive to favor one over the other could exist if the compensation that we earn is higher with one type of purchaser than the other or, in the case of institutional purchasers, if we have a financial interest in the institutional purchaser. We have pursued the sponsorship of funds that would acquire policies. If we were to close a sponsored fund, the fund would purchase interests in policies alongside with and on similar terms as our retail clients and would not have a conflict of interest. However, it is possible that retail clients and funds might compete with institutional purchasers for policies and would pose conflicts of interest.

We believe that several factors mitigate the conflicts. We work to ensure the neutral pricing of policies, that is, that policies are priced according to the value and risk presented. If pricing is neutral, there is no financial reason for favoring one policy over another. One factor in policy pricing is assessing life expectancy, which is determined in our model by an independent medical doctor. Once we have the life expectancy, we apply a pricing formula to determine the purchase price. Further, most sellers are represented by experienced brokers, who know the market for settlements. Another factor that reduces the impact of conflicts is that policies are typically sold in pieces rather than in whole. Thus, several purchasers participate side-by-side in a single policy, which diminishes the risk that one purchaser might be favored over another purchaser. The methods by which purchasers select policies also reduce the potential for conflicts. Retail purchasers choose the policies in which they wish to participate from the available policies posted on our website. Institutional purchasers will typically set the parameters of policies that they wish to acquire.

We also avoid conflicts since we rarely compete against our retail or institutional purchasers in acquiring policies. We purchased the bulk of the policies for our own account as part of settlement agreements or tertiary purchases, in which we acquired previously purchased policies because they were no longer suitable for the purchasers. These were not opportunities offered to our retail or institutional purchasers and thus we were not competing with our purchasers. In the fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008, we acquired 974 interests in policies for our own account, all but one of which was a part of a settlement or a tertiary purchase. In the fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008, we also invested in one institutional fund, for which we served as a purchasing agent. The fund has completed its acquisitions of policies and is no longer purchasing. We supplied approximately 39% of the policies purchased by the fund, and its purchases from us were never more than 8% of our revenues in any one year. Our compensation from the fund was less than the compensation we typically earned on retail purchases.

*The Life Settlement Market and Competition* . Life settlements provide a secondary market for existing life insurance policies that the owner no longer needs or wants and that insure a person whose life expectancy can be reasonably estimated. From the early 2000s through 2007, the market for life settlements grew substantially from both the demand and the supply sides of the transaction with an increase in the average face amount of policies presented for sale. The larger amount of capital required to meet the higher acquisition costs of the average life settlement led us to seek relationships with institutional purchasers in addition to expanding our base of retail clients and increasing the minimum investment amount. We have devoted substantial marketing and client development resources to attracting both individual and institutional purchasers, both directly and through their advisors. The number of retail purchasers and the amount of their average investment has increased over the last three fiscal years, providing us with a significant market advantage by enabling us to reach the diversification goals of our clients as well as giving us greater flexibility in purchasing policies. Institutional purchasers have played a less significant role in our business. In the fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008, we had one institutional purchaser that accounted for 1%, 8%, and 7% of our revenues, respectively. We believe that this market segment has potential, however, and continue to seek institutional opportunities.

In a 2009 report, the insurance research group, Conning & Co. (the “*Conning report*”), estimated that the life settlement industry completed \$12 billion in face value of transactions in 2007 and \$11.8 billion in 2008. Based on our own research from other providers, publicly reported data and estimates based on historical data, we estimate the total amount of face value of transactions completed by the life settlement industry in 2009 was \$7.3 billion. The Conning report attributed the decline in market size from 2007 to 2008 to the disruption of the credit markets in 2008. As noted in the Conning report, estimates of market size are only approximations, since precise market data is not available publicly. We are the only publicly held company operating exclusively in this market. Some competitors file publicly available transaction activity with state insurance commissions. However, not every company may report its transactions and the accuracy of the information relies on the veracity of the filings made by each company.

Based on our estimate of a \$7.3 billion market in 2009, our market share is approximately 7%. Although the overall life settlement market contracted, which may be attributable to the distress of the credit markets, our business model does not use leverage and thus our market share grew from 6% in 2008 to 7% in 2009 as there was less competition for quality policies. We believe the life settlement market is highly diversified among market participants. We estimate that our largest industry competitor currently has about 19% of the total market share. Excluding ourselves and this large competitor, the remaining 74% of the market is divided among approximately 30 other market participants, of which only five have between 5 and 10% each of the total market share. Unlike some of our competitors, which rely on the credit markets and may have more restrictive purchasing parameters or a single provider of investment capital, our retail oriented model has a broad base of over 25,000 clients. We believe this diversified model makes us more competitive in the market and provides us with greater funding flexibility. We also believe that this model provides a stronger platform for our sustainable growth as a company. Markets are segmented by length of life expectancy and policy face value. The amount of competition in these markets varies according to the demand for such policies.



While we believe the life settlement market overall will remain flat or increase slightly during the next year, we believe our market share will continue to increase due to a number of factors. First, market demand from our purchaser base remains strong for these transactions. Unlike much of our competition, we are not adversely affected by any restraint on credit. The continued general economic uncertainty has led many purchasers to seek alternative investment strategies that diversify their portfolios and avoid economically sensitive investments. Life settlements provide diversification and produce returns that are not correlated to stock and bond market fluctuations, depressed real estate markets or the currently uncertain credit market. We believe that interest from retail and institutional purchasers will grow throughout the next fiscal year.

A second contributing factor as to why we believe our share of the life settlement market may continue to increase is the solid supply of higher face value policies. Because of increased education among financial professionals and advisors, there is a growing awareness among policy owners of the value that can be realized from life settlements. The growing awareness has expanded the supply of eligible policies, especially policies with higher face values. We believe much of our increased business over the last three years is due to the steady supply of higher face value policies, and we believe this trend will continue. We intend to increase our market share by growing our client base and utilizing our substantial intellectual capital and infrastructure to provide superior value to both policyholders and our clients. Among our core competencies is the ability to process and close transactions quickly and more efficiently than our competitors. We believe our ability to deploy our assets into the market in this manner will enable us to continue to increase our market share.

Limited access to capital, the insurance industry's addition of pre-death cash benefits, law enforcement pressure on companies operating illegally, and increasing government regulation have contributed to a stabilization in the number and sophistication of life settlement companies, both those purchasing for their own accounts and those, like us, who act as agents for our clients. We estimate the number of life settlement companies that are consistently active in purchasing for their own account or as agents for purchasers has declined to seven. We believe this reduction in the number of competitors results from the withdrawal of companies that relied heavily on leverage and a single or preferred client model in the face of tightened credit markets. In contrast, our business model uses no leverage and is a multi-client model. As credit markets tightened in 2008 and 2009, the number of companies remaining in the market allowed us to see more policies and to be more selective in the policies we chose. As a result, we were able to realize higher revenues per settlement (policy) in each of fiscal 2008, 2009, and 2010.

Although we are one of the larger life settlement companies (based on face value of policies settled), competition within the life settlement market is active among the few companies in this sector and we will continue to experience competition for qualified policies to purchase. This competition will have an effect on the prices we pay for policies, the amount of brokerage and referral fees we pay, and the prices we set for the acquisition of policies. We believe the overall market for life settlements will increase as more seniors become aware of their option to liquidate an unwanted policy through a life settlement. In light of our experience in the market and our estimates concerning competition and supply and demand for policies, we believe our total business volume for life settlements will increase in fiscal 2011.

The following table shows the number of life settlement contracts (policies) we have transacted, the aggregate face values and purchase prices of those contracts, and the revenues we derived, for our last three fiscal years:

	Fiscal 2010	Fiscal 2009	Fiscal 2008
Number of settlements (policies)	201	196	200
Face value of policies	\$ 590,189,000	\$ 693,715,000	\$ 415,293,000
Average revenue per settlement	\$ 562,171	\$ 528,645	\$ 363,046
Total net revenues derived <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 62,019,160	\$ 54,420,577	\$ 36,822,734

(1) The revenues derived are exclusive of brokerage and referral fees.

## Industry Regulation and Taxation

*General* . When the life settlement market was first established, it was sparsely regulated. Due in part to well-publicized abuses within the industry, the federal government and various states moved to regulate the market in the mid-1990s. These regulations generally took two forms. One sought to apply consumer protection-type regulations to the market. This application was designed to protect policyholders and purchasers. Another sought to apply securities regulations to the market, in an effort to protect purchasers. Various states have also used their insurance regulations to guard against insurance fraud within the industry.

*Consumer Protection Licensing* . The consumer protection-type regulations arose largely from the draft of a model law and regulations promulgated by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (“NAIC”). At least 40 states have now adopted some version of this model law or another form of regulation governing life settlement companies in some way. These laws generally require the licensing of providers and brokers, require the filing and approval of settlement agreements and disclosure statements, describe the content of disclosures that must be made to insureds and sellers, describe various periodic reporting requirements for settlement companies and prohibit certain business practices deemed to be abusive. Some of these laws fix minimum payment levels that a purchaser must pay a selling insured based on the insured’s life expectancy. The minimum payment requirements generally apply when the insured is terminally ill or has a short life expectancy (42 months or less). In our settlement transactions, we typically deal with policies having life expectancies of 48 months or longer and thus these requirements do not usually affect our settlement transactions.

*Licensing* . Many states require the licensing of life settlement brokers and providers, mandate disclosures to sellers or purchasers or both, require periodic reporting requirements, and set forth prohibited business practices. We are licensed as a viatical and life settlement company by the Texas Department of Insurance. Under the Texas requirements, we must file our transaction documents with the state for approval, make certain disclosures to insureds and sellers, offer a 15-day right of rescission to the seller, file certain annual reports with the state, and abstain from unfair business practices. Because all of our transactions are completed in Texas, the Department of Insurance has jurisdiction to investigate complaints from any insured or seller, regardless of the state in which that insured or seller lives. Consequently, we believe Texas offers protection to all insureds or policyholders that we transact business with (including those living in states that have no licensing requirement). However, other states have their own licensing requirements in order to purchase policies from policy owners in those states and we comply with those requirements as well. In addition to Texas, we are licensed to engage in life settlement transactions with policy owners residing in the following states: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia. We also have a license application pending in the state of New York. Many other states have clearly identified exemptions from licensing requirements, which permit us to purchase from policy owners in those states according to those exemptions. Information about us is available through the Texas Department of Insurance or on its website at: [https://apps.tdi.state.tx.us/pcci/pcci\\_show\\_profile.jsp?tdiNum=8967842&company Name=Life%20Partners,%20Inc.&sysTypeCode=PA](https://apps.tdi.state.tx.us/pcci/pcci_show_profile.jsp?tdiNum=8967842&company Name=Life%20Partners,%20Inc.&sysTypeCode=PA) .

*Securities Regulations* . Some states and the Securities and Exchange Commission have attempted to treat life settlements as securities under federal or state securities laws. We have structured our settlement transactions to reduce the risk that they would be treated as securities under state or Federal securities law, and the Federal Circuit Court for the District of Columbia has ruled that our settlement transactions are not securities under the Federal securities laws. Many state securities laws have exceptions or registration exemptions that may enable our settlement transactions in those states. Nonetheless, we have encountered claims from some states asserting that our transactions are securities under state law. We have amicably settled these claims and have worked with regulators to establish clear guidelines for accepting clients from these states.

We believe that a combination of consumer protection-type laws and existing insurance regulations provide an appropriate framework for regulation of the industry. As a practical matter, the widespread application of securities laws would burden us and senior Americans attempting to sell their policies with little or no benefit to purchasers. Each of our purchasers has represented themselves to be financially sophisticated, high net worth individuals or institutions, which have considerably less need for the protections afforded by the securities laws. At this point, due to the manner in which we structure our settlements and the availability, in some instances, of exceptions and exemptions under securities laws, such laws have not limited our business model to a significant extent. But we cannot give assurance that our business would not be materially and adversely impacted by securities-based regulation.

*Insurance Regulation* . As a life settlement company, we facilitate the transfer of ownership in life insurance policies, but do not participate in the issuance of policies. Further, we do not issue any type of contemporaneous agreement to purchase a policy at the time the policy is issued. As such, we are not required to be licensed as an insurance company or insurance broker. We do deal, however, with insurance companies and professionals in our business and are affected indirectly by the regulations covering them. The insurance industry is highly regulated, and these regulations affect us in numerous ways. We must understand the regulations as they apply to policy terms and provisions and the entitlement to, and collectability of, policy benefits. We rely upon the protections against fraudulent conduct that these regulations offer, and we rely upon the licensing of companies and individuals with whom we do business.

## **Employees**

As of February 28, 2010, we had 62 direct employees, none of whom are represented by a labor union, as well as 6,392 licensees who act as independent contractors and refer clients to us for the purchase of life settlements. We continuously review benefits and other matters of interest to our employees and consider our employee relations to be satisfactory.

## **More about Life Partners**

Our executive offices are located at 204 Woodhew Drive, Waco, Texas 76712 and our telephone number is 254-751-7797. Our corporate information website is [www.lphi.com](http://www.lphi.com). We make available without charge our annual report on Form 10-K, our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to these reports shortly after we file these reports with the SEC. Our informational website for potential sellers and purchasers is [www.lifepartnersinc.com](http://www.lifepartnersinc.com).

## **Item 1A. Risk Factors**

In addition to other information in this annual report on Form 10-K, the following risk factors should be carefully considered in evaluating us and our business. Such factors significantly affect or could significantly affect our business, operating results or financial condition. This annual report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements that have been made pursuant to the provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors set forth below and elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K.

**Growth in the life settlement market may be affected by several factors**

Growth of the life settlement market and our expansion within the market may be affected by a variety of factors, including:

- The inability to identify sufficient numbers of qualified policies to meet demand;
- The inability to convince potential sellers of the benefits of life settlements;
- The inability to attract sufficient qualified purchasers;
- Competition from other life settlement companies;
- The occurrence of illegal or abusive business practices resulting in negative publicity about the market; and
- The adoption of overly burdensome governmental regulation.

In addition, the life settlement market may evolve in ways we have not anticipated and we may be unable to respond in a timely or cost-effective manner. If the life settlement market fails to grow as quickly as or in the directions we have anticipated, our business, financial condition and results of operations would be materially adversely affected as it relates to our large-scale growth.

**Our success depends on maintaining relationships within our referral networks**

We rely primarily upon brokers to refer potential sellers of policies to us and upon financial professionals, known as licensees, to refer retail purchasers to us. These relationships are essential to our operations and we must maintain these relationships to be successful. We do not have fixed contractual arrangements with life settlement brokers and they are free to do business with our competitors. Our network of licensees is much broader, but no less important. Our ability to build and maintain relationships with our licensees will depend upon our closing rates, the value we bring to our retail clients and the level of compensation we pay to the referring professional. The compensation paid to the referring professional will affect the offer price to the seller and the compensation we receive. We must balance these interests successfully to build our referring network and attain greater profitability.

**Our purchasers depend on our ability to predict life expectancies and set appropriate prices; if our investment returns are not competitive, we may lose purchasers**

A purchaser's investment return from a life settlement depends on three factors: the difference between the policy face amount and purchaser's cost basis (consisting of the acquisition cost and premiums paid to maintain the policy), the length of the holding period, and the demise of the insured. We price settlements based on the policy face amount, the anticipated life expectancy of an insured and policy maintenance costs. Life expectancies are estimated generally from standard medical and actuarial data based on the historical experiences of similarly situated persons. The data is based necessarily on averages involving mortality and morbidity statistics. The outcome of a single settlement may vary significantly from the statistical average. It is impossible to predict any one insured's life expectancy exactly. To mitigate the risk that an insured will outlive his or her predicted life expectancy, we price life settlements to yield competitive returns even if this life expectancy prediction is exceeded by several years. In addition, life settlement purchasers must be able to bear a non-liquid investment for an indeterminate period.

If we underestimate the average life expectancies and price our transactions too high, our purchasers will realize smaller returns, demand may fall, and purchasers may invest their funds elsewhere. In addition, amounts escrowed for premiums may be insufficient to keep the policy in force, requiring purchasers to invest further proceeds to pay these additional premiums. If we overestimate the average life expectancies, the settlement prices we offer will fall below market levels, supply will decrease, and sellers may engage in business with our competitors or pursue other alternatives. Our ability to accurately predict life expectancies and price accordingly is affected by a number of factors, including:

- The accuracy of our life expectancy estimations, which must sufficiently account for factors including an insured's age, medical condition, life habits (such as smoking), and geographic location;
- Our ability to anticipate and adjust for trends, such as advances in medical treatments, that affect life expectancy data; and
- Our ability to balance competing interests when pricing settlements, such as the amounts paid to policy sellers, the acquisition costs paid by purchasers, and the compensation paid to ourselves and our referral networks.

To support our pricing systems, we use both in-house and outside specialists, including medical doctors and published actuarial data. We cannot assure purchasers that, despite our experience in settlement pricing, we will not err by underestimating or overestimating average life expectancies or miscalculating reserve amounts for future premiums. If we do so, we could lose purchasers or policy sellers, and those losses could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

#### **Government regulation could negatively impact our business**

We are licensed and regulated by the Texas Department of Insurance as a viatical and life settlement company and hold licenses as a life settlement provider in other states as well. State laws requiring the licensing of life settlement providers govern many aspects of our conduct, operations, advertising and disclosures. The laws may vary from state to state, however, and our activities and those of brokers with whom we do business can be affected by changes in these laws or different interpretations of these laws. In addition, some states and the Securities and Exchange Commission treat certain life settlements as securities under state and federal securities laws. We have legal precedent holding that our settlements are not securities under the Federal securities laws. Possible exceptions or registration exemptions may be available to us under many state securities laws. As a result, we do not believe that the application of state or Federal securities laws will have a material adverse effect on our operations. Nonetheless, we have encountered claims from states that our transactions are securities under state law and subject to registration. We have settled all of these claims amicably and with clear direction as to how we may accept clients from these states. However, we cannot assure you that other securities regulators or private individuals will not attempt to apply the securities laws to our settlements or that defending such attempts would not have a material adverse effect on our business. Further, changes in laws or governmental regulation could affect our brokers or clients, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

#### **Our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer beneficially owns 50% of our common stock and, as a result, can exercise significant influence over us**

Under SEC regulations, Mr. Brian D. Pardo, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, is considered the beneficial owner of approximately 50% of our common stock, largely as the result of exercising voting power by proxy over shares held by The Pardo Family Trust. He will be able to control most matters requiring approval by our shareholders, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. His voting control affects indirectly the process for nominating directors, since theoretically he could nominate and elect directors without board involvement. This concentration of ownership may also have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of Life Partners, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on the market price of our common stock or prevent our shareholders from realizing a premium over the market price for their shares of common stock.

**Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments**

We have not received within 180 days before February 28, 2010, written comments from the Securities and Exchange Commission regarding our periodic or current reports under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that remain unresolved.

**Item 2. Properties**

Our corporate offices are located at 204 Woodhew Drive in Waco, Texas. We own two buildings on adjacent lots at this location and our offices occupy both buildings, which together total 24,000 square feet. One building was built in 1985 and the other in 1986.

**Item 3. Legal Proceedings**

During the fiscal years ended February 28, 2010, 2009, and February 29, 2008, we incurred settlement expenses of \$3,615,726, \$1,382,140 and \$173,954, respectively, for the resolution of litigation or potential litigation. In fiscal 2010, the biggest settlements were for the Maxim and State of Texas cases discussed below. We also settled a case in Florida for \$770,000. In some instances, we have repurchased interests in policies to settle claims. In these cases, only the excess (if any) of the settlement payment over the investment cost of the repurchased policy interest is charged to settlement expense. The balance is recorded on our balance sheet as an asset under "Investments in policies" and the cash expenditure is recorded on our cash flow statement under "Purchase of policies for investment purposes and capitalized premiums".

On April 12, 2010, we entered into a settlement agreement with Maxim Group, LLC, an investment firm, to settle all claims in a civil action filed in 2007. Under the settlement, we agreed to deliver to Maxim 56,230 shares of our common stock, which were held in treasury, and which were valued for settlement purposes at \$1.25 million (\$22.23 per share). The fairness of this share delivery was affirmed by the court in a fairness hearing, which was conducted on April 13, 2010. The court's affirmation enabled the shares to qualify for exemption from registration under Section 3(a)(10) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The cost of settlement was accrued in our consolidated financial statements as of February 28, 2010. The settlement cost had no effect on our cash position as of February 28, 2010. The delivered treasury shares will be shown as issued and outstanding in the fiscal quarter ending May 31, 2010.

On April 24, 2001, the state of Texas initiated a suit against LPI for alleged violations of the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act ("DTPA"). The State claimed that the contracts LPI used with purchasers before 1998 did not clearly state that the purchasers were responsible for paying premiums to keep life insurance policies purchased in force and that LPI had violated the DTPA by requesting premiums from purchasers. LPI contended that the purchasers of the policy interests were responsible to pay premiums, as they were the owners of the policies. The trial court issued a summary judgment in favor of LPI, which was appealed by the State. After a lengthy appeals process, the matter was remanded back to the trial court and the LPI and the State agreed to settle the matter by entering into an Assurance of Voluntary Compliance ("AVC") agreement, which was filed with the court on April 1, 2010. Under the AVC, both parties stipulate that the action relates only to certain contracts used with Texas purchasers before 1998. The AVC further stipulates that the Attorney General did not allege that LPI miscalculated escrow accounts or that it committed any crime, fraud, misappropriation or malfeasance regarding escrow accounts. Under the terms of the AVC, LPI agrees not to request any further premium payments from the Texas purchasers identified in the AVC, to pay future premiums on their behalf, estimated at \$32,162 annually, and to pay settlement costs totaling \$300,000. By entering into the AVC, both parties agree to release and discharge each other from any and all claims for damages or other relief arising out of the action and we consider this matter to be completely resolved and settled.

On May 6, 2010, we settled an administrative case with the Virginia State Corporation Commission, which provides for a “safe harbor” of procedures and disclosures that will permit us to accept Virginia residents as purchasers within a clearly defined regulatory structure. The estimated cost of this settlement of \$170,000 was accrued in our consolidated financial statements as of February 28, 2010.

We are subject to other legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. When we determine that an unfavorable outcome is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated, we reserve for such losses. Except as discussed above : (i) management has not concluded that it is probable that a loss has been incurred in any of our pending litigation; (ii) management is unable to estimate the possible loss or range of loss that could result from an unfavorable outcome of any pending litigation; and (iii) accordingly, management has not provided any amounts in the consolidated financial statements for unfavorable outcomes, if any.

It is possible that our consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position could be materially affected in a particular fiscal quarter or fiscal year by an unfavorable outcome or settlement of any pending litigation. Nevertheless, although litigation is subject to uncertainty, management believes and we have been so advised by counsel handling the respective cases, that we have a number of valid claims and defenses in all pending litigation to which we are a party, as well as valid bases for appeal of adverse verdicts against us. All such cases are, and will continue to be, vigorously defended and all valid counterclaims pursued. However, we may enter into settlement discussions in particular cases if we believe it is in the best interests of our shareholders to do so.

## PART II

### Item 5. Market for Our Common Stock, Related Shareholder Matters and Our Purchases of Our Equity Securities

#### Market Information

Our common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol LPHI. On April 30, 2010, there were approximately 93 shareholders of record of our Common Stock. Most of our common stock is held beneficially in “street name” through various securities brokers, dealers and registered clearing agencies. We believe that there are approximately 8,920 beneficial owners of shares of our common stock who hold in street name.

The following table reflects the high and low sales prices of our common stock for each quarterly period during the last two fiscal years (adjusted for February 6, 2009 stock split):

	High	Low	Cash Dividends
<b>Year Ended 2/28/09</b>			
First Quarter	\$ 17.56	\$ 9.66	\$ .0700
Second Quarter	\$ 23.33	\$ 14.69	\$ .0700
Third Quarter	\$ 33.81	\$ 17.06	\$ .0800
Fourth Quarter	\$ 36.06	\$ 14.89	\$ .0700
<b>Year Ended 2/28/10</b>			
First Quarter	\$ 20.33	\$ 13.92	\$ .3200
Second Quarter	\$ 21.77	\$ 13.61	\$ .2500
Third Quarter	\$ 19.50	\$ 15.65	\$ .2500
Fourth Quarter	\$ 22.58	\$ 18.59	\$ .2500

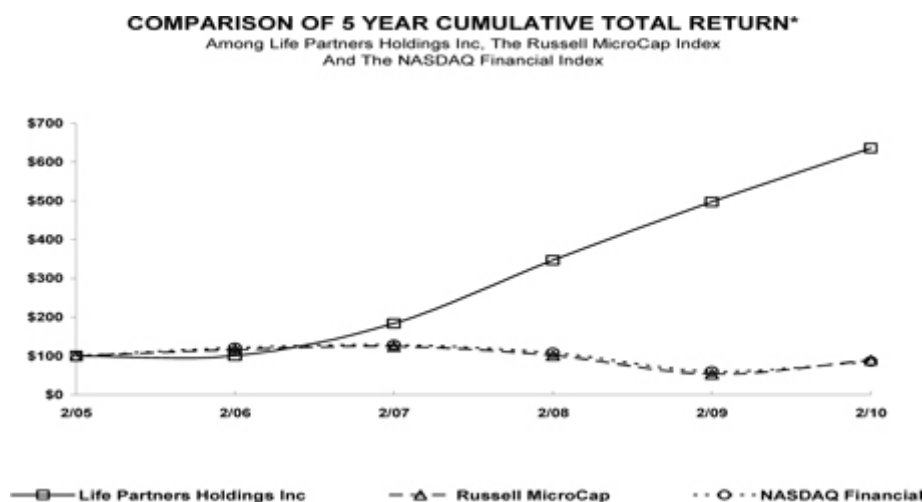
On May 3, 2010, the last reported sale price of our common stock on The Nasdaq Global Select Market was \$23.39 per share. Our total share volume for April 2010 was 2,398,200 shares compared to 3,968,900 shares for the same period last year.

### Dividends

We paid common stock dividends of \$1.07 per share in fiscal 2010 and \$0.29 per share in fiscal 2009. The dividend declared by the Board of Directors has been at least \$0.05 per share in each quarter since March 1, 2005.

### Performance Graph

The line graph below compares the cumulative total shareholder return on our Common Stock for the last five fiscal years with cumulative total return on the Russell MicroCap Index and the Nasdaq Financial Index. This graph assumes a \$100 investment in each of Life Partners Holdings, Inc., the Russell Microcap Index and the Nasdaq Financial Index at the close of trading on February 28, 2005, and also assumes the reinvestment of all dividends. The points represent fiscal year-end levels based on the last trading day in each fiscal year. Return information is historical and not necessarily indicative of future performance.





	As of February 28/29,					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Life Partners	\$ 100	\$ 101	\$ 184	\$ 347	\$ 497	\$ 635
Russell Microcap Index	\$ 100	\$ 116	\$ 124	\$ 101	\$ 53	\$ 89
Nasdaq Financial Index	\$ 100	\$ 121	\$ 128	\$ 108	\$ 60	\$ 86

We selected these indices because they include companies with similar market capitalizations to ours. We believe these are the most appropriate comparisons since we are the only publicly traded company operating exclusively in the life settlement industry and have no comparable industry “peer” group.

The performance graph above is being furnished solely to accompany this Annual Report on Form 10-K pursuant to Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K, is not being filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is not to be incorporated by reference into any of our filings, whether made before or after the date hereof, regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing.

### Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

In April 2007, we issued 78,125 shares upon exercise of a stock option at \$3.84 per share (\$300,000 total). The shares were issued to a single individual in reliance on the exemption afforded by Section 4(2) under the Securities Act and under a similar private offering exemption under the applicable state securities laws.

### Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

We have no outstanding options or shares subject to options or other purchase rights authorized, but not outstanding.

### Our Purchases of Our Equity Securities

We made no purchases of our equity securities during our fiscal year ended February 28, 2010.

### Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table sets forth certain information concerning our consolidated financial condition, operating results, and key operating ratios for the dates and periods indicated. This information does not purport to be complete, and should be read in conjunction with “Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto.

	Year Ended February 28/29, (millions, except per share information)				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
<b>Operating Results</b>					
Revenues	\$ 113.0	\$ 103.6	\$ 72.6	\$ 29.8	\$ 20.1
Income from Operations	\$ 47.4	\$ 40.5	\$ 27.3	\$ 4.1	\$ 1.2
Pre-tax Income	\$ 47.7	\$ 42.2	\$ 28.8	\$ 4.9	\$ 2.2
Net Income	\$ 29.4	\$ 27.2	\$ 18.8	\$ 3.4	\$ 1.1

**Year Ended February 28/29,  
(millions, except per share information)**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Data at Fiscal Year End</b>					
Current Assets	\$ 37.9	\$ 29.2	\$ 20.9	\$ 8.7	\$ 4.3
Current Liabilities	\$ 12.3	\$ 7.6	\$ 8.0	\$ 8.5	\$ 6.0
Working Capital	\$ 25.6	\$ 21.6	\$ 12.9	\$ .2	\$ (1.7)
Total Assets	\$ 72.7	\$ 52.4	\$ 31.9	\$ 16.6	\$ 12.0
Total Liabilities	\$ 12.9	\$ 8.4	\$ 9.1	\$ 8.9	\$ 6.8
Shareholders' Equity	\$ 59.8	\$ 44.0	\$ 22.8	\$ 7.7	\$ 5.2
Return on Assets	47.0%	64.5%	77.4%	23.5%	10.3%
Return on Equity	56.7%	81.3%	123.1%	51.9%	19.9%
<b>Per Share Data <sup>(1)</sup></b>					
Earnings Per Share	\$ 1.98	\$ 1.83	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.08
Dividends Per Share	\$ 1.07	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.20
<b>Financial Ratios</b>					
Current Ratio	3.1 : 1	3.8 : 1	2.6 : 1	1.0 : 1	0.7 : 1
Quick Ratio	3.1 : 1	3.8 : 1	2.6 : 1	1.0 : 1	0.7 : 1

(1) Earnings per share data is restated for the fiscal 2008 and 2009 stock splits.

**Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

Special Note: Certain statements set forth below under this caption constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. See *Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements* for additional factors relating to such statements.

We provide the following discussion to assist in understanding our financial position as of February 28, 2010, and results of operations for the years ended February 28, 2010, 2009, and February 29, 2008. As you read this discussion, refer to our Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto. We analyze and explain the differences between periods in the material line items of these statements.

**Critical Accounting Estimates, Assumptions and Policies**

Our discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations are based on our Consolidated Financial Statements that were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. To guide our preparation, we follow accounting policies, some of which represent critical accounting policies as defined by the SEC. The SEC defines critical accounting policies as those that are both most important to the portrayal of a company's financial condition and results and require management's most difficult, subjective, or complex judgment, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain and may change in subsequent periods. Certain accounting estimates involve significant judgments, assumptions and estimates by management that may have a material impact on the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities, and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period that management considers to be critical accounting estimates. The judgments, assumptions and estimates used by management are based on historical experience, management's experience, knowledge of the accounts and other factors that are believed to be reasonable. Because of the nature of the judgments and assumptions made by management, actual results may differ materially from these judgments and estimates, which could have a material impact on the carrying values of our assets and liabilities and the results of our operations. Areas affected by our estimates and assumptions are identified below.

We recognize income at the time a settlement closes and the purchaser has obligated itself to make the purchase. We defer \$100 per life settlement to cover minor monitoring services provided subsequent to the settlement date. We amortize this deferred cost over the anticipated life expectancy of the insureds.

We sometimes make short-term advances to facilitate a life settlement transaction. These amounts are included in “Accounts receivable – trade”, and are collected as the life settlement transactions close. All amounts are considered collectible as we are repaid the advance before any of the other parties involved in the transaction receive funds.

We follow the guidance contained in ASC 325-30, *Investments in Insurance Contracts*, to account for our investments in life settlement contracts. ASC 325-30 states that a purchaser may elect to account for its investments in life settlement contracts using either the investment method or the fair value method. The election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis and is irrevocable. Under the investment method, a purchaser recognizes the initial investment at the purchase price plus all initial direct costs. Continuing costs (e.g., policy premiums and direct external costs, if any) to keep the policy in force are capitalized. Under the fair value method, a purchaser recognizes the initial investment at the purchase price. In subsequent periods, the purchaser re-measures the investment at fair value in its entirety at each reporting period and recognizes changes in fair value earnings (or other performance indicators for entities that do not report earnings) in the period in which the changes occur. We elected to value our investments in life settlement contracts using the investment method. As of February 28, 2010, our investments in life settlements held for our own account were carried at \$16,460,353.

We establish litigation and policy analysis loss accruals based on our best estimates as to the ultimate outcome of contingent liabilities. This loss analysis is necessary to properly match current expenses to currently recognized revenues and to recognize that there is a certain amount of liability associated with litigation and policy losses. Through these accruals, we recognize the estimated cost to settle pending litigation as an expense. These estimates are reviewed on a quarterly basis and adjusted to management’s best estimate of the anticipated liability on a case-by-case basis. A high degree of judgment is required in determining these estimated accrual amounts since the outcomes are affected by numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control. As a result, there is a risk that the estimates of future litigation and policy analysis loss costs could differ from our currently estimated amounts. Any difference between estimates and actual final outcomes could have a material impact on our financial statements.

We must make estimates of the collectability of accounts and notes receivable and premium advances. The accounts associated with these areas are critical to recognizing the correct amount of revenue and expenses in the proper period. Within the last quarter of fiscal 2010, issues have been resolved which have enabled us to better estimate the collectability of premium advances. The agreement with the State of Texas allowed us to specifically identify a class of investors for whom we made premium advances, and which, under the terms of the agreement, will be uncollectible. Our historical success of collecting premium advances has enabled us to build a body of evidence by which we can demonstrate full collectability of the remaining balance of advanced premiums.

We review the carrying value of our property and equipment for impairment whenever events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable from the estimated future cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. In cases where undiscounted expected future cash flows are less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized equal to an amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of assets. The factors considered by management in performing this assessment includes current operating results, trends and prospects, the manner in which the property is used, and the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors. Based on this assessment, there was no impairment during fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008.

We must evaluate the useful lives of our property and equipment to assure that an adequate amount of depreciation is being charged to operations. Useful lives are based generally on specific knowledge of an asset's life in combination with the Internal Revenue Service rules and guidelines for depreciable lives for specific types of assets.

We are required to estimate our income taxes. This process involves estimating our current tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities. We must then assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income, and, to the extent we believe that recovery is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance. To the extent we establish a valuation allowance or increase this allowance in a period, we must include a tax provision or reduce our tax benefit in the statements of income. We use our judgment to determine our provision or benefit for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against our net deferred tax assets.

We cannot predict what future laws and regulations might be passed that could have a material effect on our results of operations. We assess the impact of significant changes in laws and regulations on a regular basis and update the assumptions and estimates used to prepare our financial statements when we deem it necessary.

We have not made any material changes to our critical accounting estimates or assumptions or the judgments affecting the application of those estimates or assumptions. We discuss our significant accounting policies, including those policies that are not critical, in Note 2 of our Consolidated Financial Statements.

#### **New Accounting Pronouncements**

Recent accounting pronouncements have been issued including ASC 320, 810, 815, 820, 825, 855, 958-320 and ASC 946-10-15-2 (ASU 2009-12). For a discussion of these pronouncements, refer to Footnote 3 of our Consolidated Financial Statements.

#### **Life Partners**

We are the world's oldest and only publicly traded company operating exclusively in the life settlement industry. Our revenues are primarily derived from fees associated with facilitating life settlement transactions.

**Comparison of Years Ended February 28, 2010, 2009, and February 29, 2008**

We had net income of \$29,426,278 for the year ended February 28, 2010 (“*fiscal 2010*”), compared to net income of \$27,159,116 for the year ended February 28, 2009 (“*fiscal 2009*”), and \$18,756,271 for the year ended February 29, 2008 (“*fiscal 2008*”). The 8.3% increase in net income in fiscal 2010 is attributable primarily to a 9.1% increase in revenues and our ability to increase our operating margins by remaining highly selective in our purchasing strategies, resulting in a 14.0% increase in revenues net of brokerage and licensee fees. The increase in revenues, net of brokerage fees, together with the large decrease in the allowance account for premium advances, resulted in an increase in income from operations of 17.1%. The 44.8% increase in net income in fiscal 2009 was attributable to a 42.7% increase in revenues and a 47.8% increase in revenues net of brokerage and licensee fees. The large increase in revenues, net of brokerage fees, resulted in an increase in income from operations of 48.6%. Legal and professional costs were \$1,311,637, \$1,839,782 and \$1,660,176 in fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and after executive and employee bonuses and payroll, comprised the largest single general and administrative expense. The legal and professional costs were attributable primarily to legal costs associated with the administrative case by the state of Virginia, our audit and tax preparation fees, our SEC filings, the lawsuit with the state of Texas, defending ourselves in the arbitration against a former investment banking firm, and other legal matters as they arise. See *Item 3, Legal Proceedings*.

*Revenues* – Revenues increased by \$9,381,843, or 9.1%, from \$103,614,440 in fiscal 2009 to \$112,996,283 in fiscal 2010. This increase was due primarily to the increased number of settlements, from 196 in fiscal 2009 to 201 in fiscal 2010. There was also a 6.3% increase in the average revenue per settlement, increasing from \$528,645 in fiscal 2009 to \$562,171 in fiscal 2010, as we continued our trend of brokering larger face value policies at higher margins. Our revenues increased at a slower rate than in previous years as institutional sales declined, leaving retail sales as our primary source of revenue. Revenues increased \$31,005,185, or 42.7%, from \$72,609,255 in fiscal 2008 to \$103,614,440 in fiscal 2009. While the number of settlements we transacted in fiscal 2009 decreased by 2.0% from fiscal 2008, from 200 to 196, our average revenue per settlement increased 45.6%, from \$363,046 in fiscal 2008 to \$528,645 in fiscal 2009. The increase in revenue per settlement resulted from brokering larger face value policies.

During the periods, despite the global economic recession, demand for our services remained strong and the number of policies presented to us and meeting our purchasing qualifications remained constant. We continue to see a supply of policies with higher face values that meet our purchasing parameters and we anticipate this supply trend to continue for the foreseeable future. Most of our competitors have adopted a single or preferred client business model, which relies on a relatively narrow purchaser base. In contrast, we employ a broad based, multi-client business model and our purchaser base is much broader. While a single purchaser may account for a substantial share of revenues during a particular quarterly period, we do not intend to become reliant upon any single purchaser and expect that no single purchaser will account for a substantial share of revenues during the long-term. We believe this business model will permit us to achieve sustainable growth for the foreseeable future, without the risks associated with a single or limited number of clients.

We believe the increasing demand for our services results from several factors, one of which is an investment trend toward diversifying investment portfolios and avoiding economically sensitive investments. Returns on life settlements are linked to the lives of the insureds. As such, settlements function independently from, and are not correlated to, traditional equity and debt markets and commodity investments. We benefit from the investment community searching for returns higher than what is currently available in the traditional marketplace. Although we serve both domestic and foreign purchasers, domestic purchasers accounted for approximately 99% of our business in fiscal 2010. In fiscal years 2009 and 2008, the ratio was approximately 80% domestic and 20% foreign. This decline is due to a large foreign institution reducing its purchases of life settlements.

Another contributing factor has been the greater supply of higher face value policies. We believe there is a growing awareness of the secondary market for insurance policies among potential sellers, especially for those with higher face value policies. This growing awareness has resulted in an expansion of the supply of eligible policies, in particular higher face value policies. We believe much of our increased business is due to the greater supply of higher face value policies, and we believe this trend will continue.

*Brokerage and Referral Fees* – Brokerage and referral fees increased 3.6%, or \$1,783,260, from \$49,193,863 in fiscal 2009 to \$50,977,123 in fiscal 2010. Brokerage and referral fees increased 37.5%, or \$13,407,342, from \$35,786,521 in fiscal 2008 to \$49,193,863 in fiscal 2009. Brokerage and referral fees constituted 45.1% of revenues in fiscal 2010 compared to 47.5% in fiscal 2009 and 49.3% in fiscal 2008. Due to an increase in the number of brokers in the market that are presenting policies to us, we have noted a substantial reduction in the concentration of brokers that provide policies. In fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008, broker referrals accounted for 99% of the total face value of policies transacted. Policies presented from one broker represented more than 10% of all completed transactions in fiscal 2010, at 15%. In fiscal 2009, policies presented from three brokers who each represented more than 10% of all completed transactions totaled 44% of the total face value. In fiscal 2008, policies presented from three brokers who each represented more than 10% of all completed transactions totaled 69% of the total face value.

Brokerage and referral fees generally increase or decrease with revenues, face values of policies transacted and the volume of transactions, although the exact ratio may vary according to a number of factors. Brokers may adjust their fees with the individual policyholders whom they represent. In some instances, several brokers may compete for representation of the same seller, which will result in lower broker fees. Referral fees also vary depending on factors such as varying contractual obligations, market demand for a particular kind of policy or life expectancy category and individual agreements between clients and their referring financial planners. No broker fees are paid when a policy owner is not represented by a broker and presents a policy to us directly.

Many states now license life settlement brokerage activity, which may result in the capping of fees or the increased disclosure of fees, either of which would tend to lower the fees.

*Operating Expense* – General and administrative expenses increased by 15.1%, or \$1,620,401, from \$10,747,398 in fiscal 2009 to \$12,367,799 in fiscal 2010. General and administrative expenses increased 32.8%, or \$2,656,577, from \$8,090,821 in fiscal 2008 to \$10,747,398 in fiscal 2009. Premium advances in fiscal 2010 were a negative \$1,715,265 as the allowance account for premium advances was reduced. Premium advances, net of reimbursements, were \$1,444,476 and \$978,767 in fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively. Executive and employee bonuses increased \$865,815 from \$2,287,955 in fiscal 2009 to \$3,153,770 in fiscal 2010. Executive and employee bonuses increased \$966,715 from \$1,321,240 in fiscal 2008 to \$2,287,955 in fiscal 2009. Increased payments in both years are a direct result of our increased profitability, which is linked to executive compensation plans and bonuses given to all employees.

Also included in fiscal 2010 general and administrative expenses are legal and professional expenses of \$1,311,637 primarily associated with legal actions with the states of Colorado, Virginia, Florida and Texas, and in defending ourselves in the M. Smith and Maxim cases. This compares favorably with legal and professional expenses \$1,839,782 in fiscal 2009 and \$1,660,176 in fiscal 2008. We have settled all material actions and believe our legal and professional expenses will further decline in fiscal 2011. *See Item 3, Legal Proceedings*.

For various legal actions or claims in which we believe we might incur liability, we paid non-recurring settlement expenses of \$3,615,726 in fiscal 2010 compared to \$1,382,140 in fiscal 2009 and \$173,954 in fiscal 2008. A significant portion of the settlement expense was the result of settlements with Maxim for \$1,250,000 of treasury stock and the state of Florida for \$770,000.

We make advances on policy premiums to maintain certain policies. In the typical life settlement, policy premiums for the insured's projected life expectancy are added to the purchase price and those future premium amounts are set aside in an escrow account to pay future premiums. When the future premium amounts are exhausted, purchasers are contractually obligated to pay the additional policy premiums. In some instances, purchasers have failed to pay the premiums and we have repurchased the policy or advanced the premiums to maintain the policies. While we have no contractual or other legal obligation to do so, and do not do so in every instance, we have made premium advances as an accommodation to certain purchasers based on our assumptions that we will ultimately recoup the advances. While some purchasers repay the advances directly, reimbursements of these premiums will come most likely as a priority payment from the policy proceeds when an insured dies.

We must make estimates of the collectability of these premium advances. We recorded an allowance against the premium advances at the time of the advance and treated reimbursements as a reduction of the allowance. Until fiscal 2010, due to the uncertainty of the outcome of a relevant court case, we were unable to estimate the amount of any future advances we may elect to make or the timing of the amount of reimbursements we were likely to receive. Within fiscal 2010, issues were resolved which enabled us to better estimate the collectability of premium advances. The agreement with the State of Texas allowed us to specifically identify a class of investors for whom we made premium advances, and which, under the terms of the agreement, will be uncollectible. Our historical success of collecting premium advances has enabled us to build a body of evidence by which we can demonstrate full collectability of the remaining balance of advanced premiums. To date, we have ultimately been fully reimbursed when we have made an advance and the policy has matured. As a result, we eliminated \$6.4 million of the allowance on the advanced premiums account in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010.

During fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008, we made premium advances of \$2,518,316, \$1,916,693 and \$1,195,018, respectively, and were reimbursed \$683,669, \$472,217 and \$216,251, respectively. The advances less the reimbursements for periods before fiscal 2010 are included as a net expense within operating expenses.

*Interest Income and Expense* – Net interest income and expense increased from \$1,493,696 in fiscal 2008 to \$1,743,108 in fiscal 2009 and decreased to \$1,446,476 in fiscal 2010. The increase in interest income in fiscal 2009 corresponded to higher investment balances, as well as maturities on owned policies. The decrease in net interest income in 2010 was a result of lower market interest rates on investments. There were several maturities on policies, gains and distributions from our investment in the life settlements trust in fiscal 2010. The gain from our investment in fiscal 2010 was \$648,969. Interest expense declined from \$162,508 in fiscal 2008 to \$61,182 in fiscal 2009 to \$46,988 in fiscal 2010. Interest expense related primarily to the long-term debt financing on our property, which was retired on April 28, 2009.

*Realized Loss on Investments* – We realized a loss of \$1,823,364 on investment securities in fiscal 2010, compared to none in fiscal 2009 and \$39,523 in fiscal 2008. The tax effect for the year ended February 28, 2010, was calculated assuming that the long-term capital loss deduction for tax purposes would be reduced by any long-term capital gains we are able to net against by carrying back or carrying forward the loss to past and future tax returns. As of February 28, 2010, we have no certain future capital gains; therefore, the net tax effect for the year ended February 28, 2010, is only what we will be able to carry back, or \$26,879. The loss in fiscal 2010 was a result of our conclusion that the unrealized loss in fair value of our investment securities was no longer temporary. The decline in fair value of securities in previous periods was not recognized for financial reporting purposes, as the loss was considered temporary in nature. The unrealized loss in previous periods was included in Other Comprehensive Loss within the equity section of the balance sheet.

*Income Taxes* – Income tax expense increased by \$3,256,115, or 21.7%, from \$15,027,538 in fiscal 2009 to \$18,283,653 in fiscal 2010. Income tax expense in fiscal 2010 increased significantly due to increased pre-tax earnings, taxed at 35%, and the accrual of \$831,233 of Texas Margin Tax; \$402,104 for an estimated assessment due to non-deductibility of certain payments in past and current periods, included in our calculation of the Texas Margin, and \$429,129 for the current year ended February 28, 2010, due in May of 2011. Income tax expense was also affected by the impact of establishing a \$611,298 allowance within the deferred income tax asset account. This allowance was established to recognize the uncertainty of netting future capital gains against a current capital loss. Income tax expense increased \$4,996,677, or 49.8%, from \$10,030,861 in fiscal 2008 to \$15,027,538 in fiscal 2009. Increased income tax in fiscal 2009 is a direct result of the increase in pre-tax earnings.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

*Operating Activities* – Net cash flows provided by operating activities declined by 3.1%, decreasing \$905,323, from \$28,445,291 in fiscal 2009 to \$27,539,968 in fiscal 2010. Net cash flows provided by operating activities increased by 135%, or \$16,360,571, from \$12,084,720 in fiscal 2008 to \$28,445,291 in fiscal 2009. Net cash flows provided by operating activities in all years resulted primarily from net income. Fiscal 2010's cash flow was decreased primarily by a decrease in the advanced premiums allowance account and an increase in accounts receivable, and increased primarily by an increase in accrued liabilities. Fiscal 2009's cash flow was increased primarily by a decrease in accounts receivable and decreased by a decline in accounts payable. Fiscal 2008's cash flow was decreased primarily by an increase in accounts receivable and increased by an increase in accounts payable.

*Investing and Financing Activities* – We used cash of \$5,988,772 in investing activities in fiscal 2010 versus \$15,878,496 in fiscal 2009 and \$4,867,162 in fiscal 2008. As our net income has increased and our financial condition has strengthened, we have used some of these earnings to purchase policy interests for our own account. We purchased policies of \$7,863,520 in fiscal 2010 compared to \$8,013,324 in fiscal 2009 and \$464,212 in fiscal 2008. Of the policies purchased in fiscal 2010 and 2009, \$6,441,625 and \$6,318,665, respectively, represented policies that we acquired in connection with a settlement with the state of Colorado. The terms of the settlement afforded us the opportunity to purchase a large number of policy interests from existing clients on terms that provided value to us as well as our clients. We completed the purchase of these policies in our first quarter of fiscal 2010, which ended May 31, 2009. We have continued to acquire policy interests on a discretionary basis as those opportunities are presented to us by existing clients and on terms that are agreeable to both parties. We believe that we will profit from the investment in these policies when they mature.

In fiscal 2010, we invested \$1,227,484 in a life settlements trust, which acquired life settlement interests. Our investment followed an earlier investment of \$5,000,000 in the life settlements trust in fiscal 2009. In addition to investing, we acted as a non-exclusive purchasing agent for the trust and its predecessor partnership. The trust is no longer acquiring life settlements and we do not anticipate further investments. The trust owns a portfolio of life insurance settlements with an initial face value of \$706 million, which we anticipate will mature over the next few years. The trust has experienced some maturities during the course of fiscal 2010 and we have been paid from these maturities. Cash proceeds from the maturities were \$420,743.

In fiscal 2010, we made purchases of property and equipment of \$382,567, while in fiscal 2009 we made purchases of \$413,734, and in fiscal 2008 purchases of \$2,380,558. The purchases of property and equipment in 2008 were primarily the purchase of land and building adjacent to our corporate headquarters and an airplane, which was also sold in fiscal 2008. Investments in certificates of deposit were zero in fiscal 2010, \$1,948,651 in fiscal 2009 and \$1,084,952 in fiscal 2008. Maturities of certificates of deposit were \$2,933,069 in fiscal 2010, while it was zero in both fiscal years 2009 and 2008. Investment purchases in marketable securities were zero in 2010, \$502,787 in fiscal 2009 and \$1,727,440 in fiscal 2008.

We used \$14,003,685 in financing activities in fiscal 2010 versus \$4,418,125 in fiscal 2009 and \$3,626,032 in fiscal 2008. We paid dividends of \$13,224,612 in fiscal 2010, \$3,331,675 in fiscal 2009 and \$2,445,218 in fiscal 2008. We paid off our long-term debt in fiscal 2010 at a cost of \$779,073. Payments on the line of credit and long-term debt in fiscal 2009 and 2008 were \$2,387,399 and \$3,206,168, respectively. We received proceeds from loans of zero in fiscal 2010, \$2,000,000 in fiscal 2009 and \$2,289,226 in fiscal 2008. We made no treasury share purchases in fiscal 2010. We purchased shares on the open market (treasury shares) for \$699,051 in fiscal 2009 and \$563,872 in fiscal 2008.



*Working Capital and Capital Availability* – As of February 28, 2010, we had working capital of \$25,529,667. Our cash during fiscal 2010 increased by \$7,547,511 compared with an increase of \$8,148,670 in fiscal 2009 and an increase of \$3,591,526 in fiscal 2008. In the event we required credit to facilitate our short-term cash flow management and operating capital requirements, we maintained two credit lines. One credit line was secured by cash and securities on deposit. As of February 28, 2010, it carried an interest rate at the Wall Street Journal Prime Rate of 3.25% and had a borrowing base of \$2.9 million. There was no outstanding balance on this line of credit as of February 28, 2010 and 2009. This line of credit was discontinued in March 2010. The other line of credit was secured by a certificate of deposit. This line of credit carried an interest rate of 5.55% and had a borrowing base of \$1 million. There was no outstanding balance on this line as of February 28, 2010 or 2009. This line was no longer available when the collateralized certificate of deposit matured in fiscal 2010.

We believe future income from operating activities will generate sufficient profits and cash flows to meet our anticipated working capital needs in both the long and short-term. In addition, we continue to explore the formation of life settlement investment funds, whether sponsored externally or internally, and other types of financing opportunities, which will provide more funds for life settlement transactions. We pursue these opportunities believing that the funds will expand our retail efforts by affording purchasers an alternative to the current retail model in which purchasers acquire direct interests in policies. We believe that securities brokers are accustomed to seeing investment products in a fund structure and their familiarity with fund structures may increase broker interest. We also believe the fund structure will aid market penetration by enabling us to sell in states that treat life settlements as securities, which limits or blocks our ability to sell in those states.

Our financial strategy is to increase cash flows generated from operations by increasing revenues while controlling brokerage and general and administrative expenses. We believe that demand for life settlements will continue to grow during the next year as the prospects for economic conditions remain uncertain, as the popularity of non-correlated assets continues to grow, and as we gain competitive advantage in a growing market. In addition to our traditional retail base, we have expanded our services to accommodate institutional purchasers.

#### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not engage in any off-balance sheet arrangements or transactions.

#### Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Our outstanding contractual obligations and commitments as of February 28, 2010 were:

	Total	Due in less than 1 year	Due in 1 to 3 years	Due in 4 to 5 years	Due after 5 years
Operating leases	\$ 137,319	\$ 61,751	\$ 55,055	\$ 20,513	\$ -
Total obligations	\$ 137,319	\$ 61,751	\$ 55,055	\$ 20,513	\$ -

#### Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

None.

**Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data**

Our audited Consolidated Financial Statements, together with the report of auditors and the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, are included in this Annual Report beginning on page 30.

The following tables set forth our unaudited consolidated financial data regarding operations for each quarter of fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008. This information, in the opinion of management, includes all adjustments necessary, consisting only of normal and recurring adjustments, to state fairly the information set forth therein. Certain amounts previously reported have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation. These reclassifications had no net impact on the results of operations.

<b>Fiscal 2010</b>				
	<b>1st Quarter</b>	<b>2nd Quarter</b>	<b>3rd Quarter</b>	<b>4th Quarter</b>
Revenues	\$ 27,443,604	\$ 29,055,566	\$ 30,967,256	\$ 25,529,857
Income from Operations	\$ 11,060,992	\$ 11,222,809	\$ 12,690,816	\$ 12,463,233
Pre-tax Income	\$ 11,763,199	\$ 11,759,761	\$ 13,155,123	\$ 11,031,848
Net Income	\$ 7,445,469	\$ 7,625,015	\$ 8,431,924	\$ 5,923,870
Net Income Per Share	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.40
<b>Fiscal 2009</b>				
	<b>1st Quarter</b>	<b>2nd Quarter</b>	<b>3rd Quarter</b>	<b>4th Quarter</b>
Revenues	\$ 24,438,146	\$ 24,788,725	\$ 28,103,930	\$ 26,283,639
Income from Operations	\$ 9,500,348	\$ 9,588,093	\$ 10,669,663	\$ 10,749,567
Pre-tax Income	\$ 9,867,631	\$ 10,071,429	\$ 11,306,583	\$ 10,941,011
Net Income	\$ 6,248,575	\$ 6,603,491	\$ 7,282,878	\$ 7,024,172
Net Income Per Share	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.48
<b>Fiscal 2008</b>				
	<b>1st Quarter</b>	<b>2nd Quarter</b>	<b>3rd Quarter</b>	<b>4th Quarter</b>
Revenues	\$ 17,578,976	\$ 17,646,109	\$ 19,298,726	\$ 18,085,444
Income from Operations	\$ 6,713,326	\$ 6,157,526	\$ 7,513,238	\$ 6,869,823
Pre-tax Income	\$ 7,047,449	\$ 6,588,621	\$ 7,983,069	\$ 7,167,993
Net Income	\$ 4,723,946	\$ 4,341,111	\$ 5,215,695	\$ 4,475,519
Net Income Per Share	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.30

**Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure**

We changed independent registered public accounting firms in fiscal 2010. The decision to change auditors was not the result of any disagreements between us and the former auditor, Eide Bailly LLP, on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosures, or auditing scope or procedure. On March 2, 2010, we announced the engagement of Ernst & Young LLP, as our new independent registered public accounting firm.

There have been no disagreements with accountants on accounting and financial disclosures.

## **Item 9A. Controls and Procedures**

Attached as exhibits to this Annual Report are certifications of the CEO and the CFO, which are required in accordance with Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “*Exchange Act*”). This Controls and Procedures section includes the information concerning the controls evaluation referred to in the certifications, and it should be read in conjunction with the certifications for a more complete understanding of the topics presented.

### **Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our management, with participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (“*COSO*”) of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation under the framework, our management concluded that our internal controls over financial reporting were effective as of February 28, 2010.

The effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting as of February 28, 2010, has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, which is included herein.

### **Report of Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our internal control system has been designed to provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance to our management and Board of Directors that the objectives of our control system with respect to the integrity, reliability and fair presentation of published financial statements are met. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system’s objectives will be met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within our company have been detected. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of February 28, 2010. In making this assessment, we used the criteria established in the framework on *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by COSO of the Treadway Commission. Based on our assessment, which was conducted according to the COSO criteria, we have concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective in achieving its objectives as of February 28, 2010.

For the year ended February 28, 2009, our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) were not effective as a result of reported material weaknesses. We took the following steps that addressed the issues associated with our material weaknesses over financial footnote disclosures, which involved implementing process-focused changes to improve the design and operation of the controls.

- Developed and improved maintenance of internal controls regarding the accounting for investments in policies and in an outside venture;
- Improved and updated the review of internal control documents, revising and supplementing as needed, and documenting the review;

- Instituted oversight and monitoring of accounting procedures and review of our financial statements and footnote disclosures by an outside consulting firm; and,
- Incorporated the use of standardized SEC and GAAP disclosure checklists during the preparation and review of financial statements.

We implemented these changes during the quarter ended May 31, 2009. Testing of our internal controls and review of our financial statements determined that the enhanced controls are operating effectively. Internal controls other than the reporting areas reported as material weaknesses have not changed and are still in place and functioning effectively.

Subsequent to the evaluation and through the date of this filing of this report, other than the material weaknesses noted in the Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonable likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

**Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting During the Fiscal Quarter Ended February 28, 2010**

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonable likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

**Report of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Life Partners Holdings, Inc.:

We have audited Life Partners Holdings, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of February 28, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Life Partners Holdings, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting under Item 9A of the Index. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Life Partners Holdings, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of February 28, 2010, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet as of February 28, 2010, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended of Life Partners Holdings, Inc. and subsidiaries and our report dated May 12, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Fort Worth, Texas  
May 12, 2010

**Item 9B. Other Information**

None.

**PART III**

**Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers; Corporate Governance**

The information required in response to this Item is incorporated herein by reference to our proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A, not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

**Item 11. Executive Compensation**

The information required in response to this Item is incorporated herein by reference to our proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A, not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

**Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareholder Matters**

The information required in response to this Item is incorporated herein by reference to our proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A, not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

**Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence**

The information required in response to this Item is incorporated herein by reference to our proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A, not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

**Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services**

The information required in response to this Item is incorporated herein by reference to our proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A, not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

**PART IV**

**Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules**

*Financial Statements* . The Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009, and February 29, 2008, are included in this Annual Report beginning on page 30.

*Financial Statement Schedules* . All schedules have been omitted because the information is not required, not applicable, not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule, or is included in the financial statements or notes thereto.

*Exhibits* . The exhibit list and accompanying footnote disclosures in the Index to Exhibits immediately following the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements are incorporated herein by reference in response to the requirements of this part of the Annual Report.

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

May 12, 2010

Life Partners Holdings, Inc.

By: /s/ Brian D. Pardo

Brian D. Pardo  
President and Chief Executive Officer

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Brian D. Pardo</u> Brian D. Pardo	President, Principal Executive Officer, and Director	May 12, 2010
<u>/s/ David M. Martin</u> David M. Martin	Chief Financial Officer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer	May 12, 2010
<u>/s/ R. Scott Peden</u> R. Scott Peden	Secretary, Director	May 12, 2010
<u>/s/ Tad Ballantyne</u> Tad Ballantyne	Director	May 12, 2010
<u>/s/ Harold Rafuse</u> Harold Rafuse	Director	May 12, 2010
<u>/s/ Fred Dewald</u> Fred Dewald	Director	May 12, 2010

**LIFE PARTNERS HOLDINGS, INC.**  
**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FEBRUARY 28, 2010 AND 2009, AND FEBRUARY 29, 2008**

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**Report of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Life Partners Holdings, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Life Partners Holdings, Inc. and subsidiaries as of February 28, 2010, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Life Partners Holdings, Inc. and subsidiaries at February 28, 2010, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Life Partners Holdings, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of February 28, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated May 12, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Fort Worth, Texas  
May 12, 2010

**Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Life Partners Holdings, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Life Partners Holdings, Inc. as of February 28, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year ended February 28, 2009. Life Partners Holdings, Inc.'s management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. Our audit of the consolidated financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Life Partners Holdings, Inc. as of February 28, 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended February 28, 2009, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Life Partners Holdings, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of February 28, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated May 29, 2009, expressed an adverse opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/Eide Bailly LLP

Oklahoma City, OK  
May 29, 2009

**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING  
FIRM ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders Life Partners Holdings, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of income, cash flows and shareholders' equity of Life Partners Holdings, Inc. and subsidiaries for the year ended February 29, 2008. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Life Partners Holdings, Inc.'s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated results of operations, cash flows and shareholders' equity of Life Partners Holdings, Inc. and subsidiaries for the year ended February 29, 2008 in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Life Partners Holdings, Inc. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of February 29, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated May 14, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Murrell, Hall, McIntosh & Co. PLLP

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
May 14, 2008

**LIFE PARTNERS HOLDINGS, INC.**  
**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**  
**FEBRUARY 28, 2010 AND 2009**

Page 1 of 2

ASSETS

	<b>Feb. 28, 2010</b>	<b>Feb. 28, 2009</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 22,808,728	\$ 15,261,217
Certificates of deposit	100,534	3,033,603
Accounts receivable – trade	12,494,404	10,057,386
Accounts receivable – other	595,025	157,148
Note receivable	581,096	554,918
Income tax receivable	152,125	-
Deferred income taxes	745,788	-
Prepaid expenses	375,587	141,286
	<u>37,853,287</u>	<u>29,205,558</u>
Total current assets	37,853,287	29,205,558
<b>PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:</b>		
Land and building	2,274,895	2,131,285
Proprietary software	511,405	499,046
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,525,197	1,298,599
Transportation equipment	9,800	9,800
	<u>4,321,297</u>	<u>3,938,730</u>
Accumulated depreciation	(1,657,293)	(1,344,243)
	<u>2,664,004</u>	<u>2,594,487</u>
<b>OTHER ASSETS:</b>		
Premium advances, net of allowance of \$3,299,624 in 2010 and \$5,416,621 in 2009	3,549,912	-
Investment in securities	4,529,169	2,704,063
Investment in policies	16,460,353	8,878,715
Investment in life settlements trust	6,456,155	4,935,875
Artifacts and other	834,700	831,700
Deferred income taxes	379,592	3,227,427
Total other assets	<u>32,209,881</u>	<u>20,577,780</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 72,727,172</u>	<u>\$ 52,377,825</u>

See the accompanying summary of accounting policies and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

**LIFE PARTNERS HOLDINGS, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
FEBRUARY 28, 2010 AND 2009**

Page 2 of 2

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	<b>Feb. 28, 2010</b>	<b>Feb. 28, 2009</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		
Accounts payable	\$ 5,514,270	\$ 5,068,961
Accrued liabilities	2,345,276	527,126
Dividends payable	3,719,341	1,043,316
Accrued settlement expense	503,783	462,341
Current portion of long-term debt	-	42,717
Deferred revenue	240,950	227,300
Income taxes payable	-	244,333
Total current liabilities	<u>12,323,620</u>	<u>7,616,094</u>
<b>LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:</b>		
Long-term debt, net of current portion	-	736,356
Income taxes payable	<u>553,896</u>	<u>-</u>
Total long-term liabilities	<u>553,896</u>	<u>736,356</u>
Total liabilities	12,877,516	8,352,450
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:</b>		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 18,750,000 shares authorized; 15,024,354 shares issued and outstanding	150,243	150,243
Additional paid-in capital	11,460,311	11,460,311
Retained earnings	49,874,166	36,348,525
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	-	(2,298,640)
Less: Treasury stock – 165,338 shares	(1,635,064)	(1,635,064)
Total shareholders' equity	<u>59,849,656</u>	<u>44,025,375</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 72,727,172</u>	<u>\$ 52,377,825</u>

See the accompanying summary of accounting policies and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

**LIFE PARTNERS HOLDINGS, INC.**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEARS ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2010 AND 2009, AND FEBRUARY 29, 2008**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
REVENUES	\$ 112,996,283	\$ 103,614,440	\$ 72,609,255
BROKERAGE FEES	50,977,123	49,193,863	35,786,521
REVENUES, NET OF BROKERAGE FEES	62,019,160	54,420,577	36,822,734
OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES:			
General and administrative	12,367,799	10,747,398	8,090,821
Premium advances, net	(1,715,265)	1,444,476	978,767
Settlement costs	3,615,726	1,382,140	173,954
Depreciation and amortization	313,050	338,892	325,279
	14,581,310	13,912,906	9,568,821
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	47,437,850	40,507,671	27,253,913
Interest and other income	1,493,464	1,804,290	1,656,204
Interest expense	(46,988)	(61,182)	(162,508)
Gain/(loss) on investment in life settlements trust	648,969	(64,125)	-
Realized (loss)/gain on investments	(1,823,364)	-	39,523
	272,081	1,678,983	1,533,219
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	47,709,931	42,186,654	28,787,132
INCOME TAXES	18,283,653	15,027,538	10,030,861
NET INCOME	\$ 29,426,278	\$ 27,159,116	\$ 18,756,271
EARNINGS:			
Per share – Basic and Diluted	\$ 1.98	\$ 1.83	\$ 1.25
AVERAGE COMMON AND COMMON EQUIVALENT SHARES OUTSTANDING:			
Basic	14,859,016	14,866,167	14,993,434
Diluted	14,859,016	14,866,167	14,993,910
THE COMPONENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:			
Net income	\$ 29,426,278	\$ 27,159,116	\$ 18,756,271
Gain (loss) on investment securities, net of taxes	2,298,640	(1,535,812)	(729,902)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$ 31,724,918	\$ 25,623,304	\$ 18,026,369

See the accompanying summary of accounting policies and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

**LIFE PARTNERS HOLDINGS, INC.**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEARS ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2010 AND 2009, AND FEBRUARY 29, 2008**

	Number of Common Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Gain (Loss)	Note Receivable	Number of Treasury Shares	Treasury Stock	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance, February 28, 2007	15,024,354	\$ 150,243	\$ 11,160,311	\$ (3,199,964)	\$ (32,926)	\$ (372,141)	136,614	\$ -	\$ 7,705,523
Dividends declared	-	-	-	(2,690,575)	-	-	-	-	(2,690,575)
Change in unrealized losses on investment securities	-	-	-	-	(729,902)	-	-	-	(729,902)
Options exercised	-	-	300,000	-	-	-	(78,125)	-	300,000
Foreclosure on Texas 50 note for stock	-	-	-	-	-	372,141	16,010	(372,141)	-
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,930	(563,872)	(563,872)
Shares issued to IGE shareholder	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15)	-	-
Net income	-	-	-	18,756,271	-	-	-	-	18,756,271
Balance, February 29, 2008	15,024,354	150,243	11,460,311	12,865,732	(762,828)	-	114,414	(936,013)	22,777,445
Dividends declared	-	-	-	(3,676,323)	-	-	-	-	(3,676,323)
Change in unrealized losses on investment securities	-	-	-	-	(1,535,812)	-	-	-	(1,535,812)
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,924	(699,051)	(699,051)
Net income	-	-	-	27,159,116	-	-	-	-	27,159,116
Balance, February 28, 2009	15,024,354	150,243	11,460,311	36,348,525	(2,298,640)	-	165,338	(1,635,064)	44,025,375
Dividends declared	-	-	-	(15,900,637)	-	-	-	-	(15,900,637)
Change in unrealized gains on investment securities	-	-	-	-	2,298,640	-	-	-	2,298,640
Net income	-	-	-	29,426,278	-	-	-	-	29,426,278
Balance, February 28, 2010	15,024,354	\$ 150,243	\$ 11,460,311	\$ 49,874,166	\$ -	\$ -	165,338	\$ (1,635,064)	\$ 59,849,656

See the accompanying summary of accounting policies and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

**LIFE PARTNERS HOLDINGS, INC.**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEARS ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2010 AND 2009, AND FEBRUARY 29, 2008**

	2010	2009	2008
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Net income	\$ 29,426,278	\$ 27,159,116	\$ 18,756,271
Adjustments to reconcile net income to operating activities:			
Depreciation	313,050	338,892	325,279
Impairment on investment in securities	1,711,368	-	-
Gain on asset disposals	-	-	(61,538)
Impairment of investment in policies	281,882	151,810	-
(Earnings)/loss on investment in life settlements trust	(847,526)	64,125	-
Decrease in advanced premiums allowance	(3,549,912)	-	-
Deferred income taxes	864,213	(385,594)	(284,583)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(2,874,895))	1,481,812	(6,704,623)
Note receivable	(26,178)	(29,918)	(425,000)
Income taxes receivable/payable	157,438	66,263	(520,128)
Prepaid expenses	(234,301)	354,359	(383,928)
Accounts payable	445,309	(759,191)	1,568,755
Accrued liabilities	1,818,150	65,618	134,359
Accrued settlement expense	41,442	(20,451)	(332,594)
Deferred revenue	13,650	(41,550)	12,450
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>27,539,968</u>	<u>28,445,291</u>	<u>12,084,720</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Investment in certificates of deposit	-	(1,948,651)	(1,084,952)
Certificate of deposit maturities	2,933,069	-	-
Investment in marketable securities	-	(502,787)	(1,727,440)
Purchases of property and equipment	(382,567)	(413,734)	(2,380,558)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	-	-	900,000
Purchase of policies for investment purposes and capitalized premiums	(7,863,520)	(8,013,324)	(464,212)
Investment in life settlements trust	(1,227,484)	(5,000,000)	-
Proceeds from maturities within life settlements trust	420,743	-	-
Return of investment in trust	133,987	-	-
Increase in other assets	(3,000)	-	(110,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(5,988,772)</u>	<u>(15,878,496)</u>	<u>(4,867,162)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Proceeds from notes payable	-	2,000,000	2,289,226
Payments on notes payable	(779,073)	(2,387,399)	(3,206,168)
Stock options exercised	-	-	300,000
Purchases of treasury shares	-	(699,051)	(563,872)
Dividends paid	(13,224,612)	(3,331,675)	(2,445,218)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(14,003,685)</u>	<u>(4,418,125)</u>	<u>(3,626,032)</u>
<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<u>7,547,511</u>	<u>8,148,670</u>	<u>3,591,526</u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD</b>	<u>15,261,217</u>	<u>7,112,547</u>	<u>3,521,021</u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD</b>	<u><u>\$ 22,808,728</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 15,261,217</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,112,547</u></u>
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:</b>			
Interest paid, net of capitalized amounts	<u>\$ 46,988</u>	<u>\$ 61,182</u>	<u>\$ 162,508</u>
Premium advances paid	<u>\$ 2,518,316</u>	<u>\$ 1,916,693</u>	<u>\$ 1,195,018</u>
Income taxes paid	<u>\$ 17,262,000</u>	<u>\$ 15,078,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,024,198</u>

See accompanying summary of accounting policies and notes to consolidated financial statements.



LIFE PARTNERS HOLDINGS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

February 28, 2010

**(1) DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS**

Life Partners Holdings, Inc. (“ we ” or “ *Life Partners* ”) is a specialty financial services company and the parent company of Life Partners, Inc. (“ *LPI* ”). LPI is the oldest and one of the most active companies in the United States engaged in the secondary market for life insurance known generally as “life settlements”. These financial transactions involve the purchase of life insurance policies at a discount to their face value for investment purposes.

**(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

*Basis of Presentation* . The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Life Partners and its wholly owned subsidiary, LPI. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“ *GAAP* ”). The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Actual results inevitably will differ from those estimates and such differences may be material to the financial statements.

*Reclassifications* . Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year’s presentation. State income tax expense is shown on the statements of income in all periods as deducted from pre-tax earnings to arrive at net income. State income tax expense in previous periods was part of general and administrative expense. This reclassification had no impact on our results of operation or financial condition.

*Cash and Cash Equivalents* . For purposes of the balance sheet and statement of cash flows, we consider all highly liquid investments available for current use with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The average balance of our general checking account balance is generally in excess of \$250,000. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“ *FDIC* ”) currently insures all bank accounts up to \$250,000, with unlimited coverage on non-interest bearing accounts. The amount of our cash accounts in excess of the FDIC insurance limit at February 28, 2010 and 2009, was \$17,866,367 and \$13,289,475, respectively. Amounts in interest bearing accounts in excess of \$250,000 are at risk to the extent that their balances exceed FDIC coverage. Money market investments do not have FDIC protection. We believe we have mitigated our exposure to loss with deposits in a combination of two smaller, community banks and three of the largest national financial institutions.

*Certificates of Deposit* . Certificates of deposit are held in several banking institutions. Their original maturities are greater than three months but do not exceed a year. The FDIC currently insures all bank accounts up to \$250,000, with unlimited coverage on non-interest bearing accounts. The amount of our certificate of deposit accounts in excess of the FDIC insurance limit at February 28, 2010 and 2009, was zero and \$1,933,244, respectively.

*Accounts Receivable – Trade* . The amounts shown on the balance sheet termed Accounts Receivable – Trade are amounts reflecting settlement transactions that have closed, and revenue has been recognized, before the final funds are received to settle the transactions. We also sometimes make non-interest bearing advances to facilitate a settlement transaction. We collect the advances generally within 30 days after the transactions close, and we receive payment before any of the parties involved in the transaction receive funds. Our business model does not use leverage, so there are no issues of collectability or adverse effects due to the current credit environment. The receivable amounts at February 28, 2010 and 2009, were \$12,494,404 and \$10,057,386, respectively.

*Accounts Receivable – Other*. The amounts shown on the balance sheet at February 28, 2010, termed Accounts Receivable – Other is composed of \$574,288 from maturities of policies we will be paid, loans of \$18,115 to various employees and \$2,622 for an equipment financing loan for a total of \$595,025. The amount for February 28, 2009, is composed of \$94,969 of miscellaneous receivables, loans of \$51,731 for various employees, and \$10,448 for an equipment financing loan for a total of \$157,148. We consider all receivables to be current and collectible.

*Note Receivable* . The amounts shown on the balance sheet termed Notes Receivable represent a note, including interest at 5%, with a non-related partnership originally dated January 8, 2008, and renewed with a guaranty and security agreement on January 23, 2009. The due date was February 28, 2009. This note is substantially collateralized and we instituted collection proceedings, which resulted in an agreed final judgment being entered against the debtor on April 7, 2010, for the full amount of the note plus accrued interest on that date, attorney’s fees, costs, all taxable costs of court and post judgment interest at the highest rate allowable by law. Our counsel in this matter is seeking collection of this judgment and is investigating the available collateral to foreclose upon to satisfy the judgment. We believe we will collect the full amount, including accrued interest, before the end of our next fiscal period. The amounts, including accrued interest, at February 28, 2010 and 2009, were \$581,096 and \$554,918, respectively.

*Property and Equipment* . Our property and equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Depreciation expense for the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009, and February 29, 2008, were \$313,050, \$338,892 and \$325,279, respectively. The useful lives of property and equipment for purposes of computing depreciation are:

Building and components	7 to 39 years
Machinery and equipment	5 to 7 years
Software	3 to 7 years
Transportation equipment	5 years

*Premium Advances* . We make advances on policy premiums to maintain certain policies. In the typical life settlement, policy premiums for the insured’s projected life expectancy are added to the purchase price and those future premium amounts are set aside in an escrow account to pay future premiums. When the future premium amounts are exhausted, purchasers are contractually obligated to pay the additional policy premiums. In some instances, purchasers have failed to pay the premiums and we have repurchased the policy or advanced the premiums to maintain the policies. While we have no contractual or other legal obligation to do so, and do not do so in every instance, we have made premium advances as an accommodation to certain purchasers based on our assumptions that we will ultimately recoup the advances. While some purchasers repay the advances directly, reimbursements of these premiums will come most likely as a priority payment from the policy proceeds when an insured dies.

We must make estimates of the collectability of these premium advances. We recorded an allowance against the premium advances at the time of the advance and treated reimbursements as a reduction of the allowance. Until fiscal 2010, due to the uncertainty of the outcome of a relevant court case, we were unable to estimate the amount of any future advances we may elect to make or the timing of the amount of reimbursements we were likely to receive. Within fiscal 2010, issues were resolved which enabled us to better estimate the collectability of premium advances. The agreement with the State of Texas allowed us to specifically identify a class of investors for whom we made premium advances, and which, under the terms of the agreement, will be uncollectible. Our historical success of collecting premium advances has enabled us to build a body of evidence by which we can demonstrate full collectability of the remaining balance of advanced premiums. To date, we have ultimately been fully reimbursed when we have made an advance and the policy has matured. As a result, we eliminated \$3.5 million of the allowance on the advanced premiums account in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010.

During the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009 and February 29, 2008, we made premium advances of \$2,518,316, \$1,916,693 and \$1,195,018, respectively, and were reimbursed \$683,669, \$472,217 and \$216,251, respectively. The change in valuation allowance less the reimbursements are included as a net expense within operating expenses.

*Investment in Policies* . From time to time, we purchase interests in policies to hold for investment purposes. ASC 325-30, *Accounting for Insurance Contracts*, states that a purchaser may elect to account for its investments in life settlement contracts based on the initial investment at the purchase price plus all initial direct costs or at fair value. We have chosen to use the cost method and continuing costs (e.g., policy premiums and direct external costs, if any) to keep the policy in force are capitalized.

*Artifacts and Other* . The artifacts and other assets are stated at cost. We have evaluated these assets and believe there is no impairment in their value as of February 28, 2010 and 2009.

*Impairment of Long-Lived Assets* . We account for the impairment and disposition of long-lived assets in accordance with ASC 360-10, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. We review the carrying value of property and equipment for impairment whenever events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable from the estimated future cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. In cases where undiscounted expected future cash flows are less than the carrying value, an impairment loss would be recognized equal to an amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of assets. The factors considered by management in performing this assessment include current operating results, trends and prospects, the manner in which the property is used, and the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors. During fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008, we recorded impairments of \$281,882, \$151,810, and zero, respectively.

*Revenue Recognition* . We recognize income at the time a settlement has been closed and the purchaser has obligated itself to make the purchase. We defer \$100 per life settlement to cover minor monitoring services provided subsequent to the settlement date and amortize this deferred cost over the anticipated life expectancy of the insureds.

*Income Taxes* . We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of transactions and events. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Timing differences between the reporting of income and expenses for financial statement and income tax reporting purposes are reported as deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowances, or as deferred tax liabilities depending on the cumulative effect of all timing differences, recorded at amounts expected to be more likely than not recoverable.

*Earnings Per Share* . Basic earnings per share computations are calculated on the weighted-average of common shares and common share equivalents outstanding during the year, reduced by the treasury stock. Common stock options and warrants are considered to be common share equivalents and are used to calculate diluted earnings per common and common share equivalents except when they are anti-dilutive.

*Concentrations of Credit Risk and Major Customers* . In fiscal 2010, 2009, and 2008 compensation to a single licensee organization represented 5.3%, 20%, and 20%, respectively, of all brokerage and referral fees. In fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008, compensation to one broker represented 3.2%, 20%, and 39% respectively, of all brokerage and referral fees.

### (3) NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

We follow accounting standards set by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “*FASB*”). The FASB sets the GAAP that we follow to ensure we consistently report our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. References to GAAP issued by the FASB in these footnotes are to the *FASB Accounting Standards Codification* Topic 105 (the “*ASC*”). In June 2009, the FASB approved the FASB ASC, which, as of July 1, 2009, became the single source of authoritative, nongovernmental GAAP. The ASC was not intended to change GAAP. Rather, the ASC reorganizes all previous GAAP pronouncements into accounting topics, and displays all topics using a consistent structure. All existing standards that were used to create the ASC are now superseded, aside from those issued by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, replacing the previous references to specific Statements of Financial Accounting Standards with numbers used in the ASC’s structural organization. All guidance in the ASC has an equal level of authority. The ASC is effective for financial statements that cover interim and annual periods ended after September 15, 2009. There was no impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows as a result of the adoption of ASC.

ASC 320, *Investments – Debt and Equity Securities*, and ASC 958-320, *Investments – Debt and Equity Securities* , amends the other-than-temporary impairment guidance in GAAP for debt securities to make the guidance more operational and to improve the presentation and disclosure of the other-than-temporary impairments on debt and equity securities in the financial statements. Adoption of ASC 320 during our fiscal 2010 had no impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

ASC 810, *Consolidation* , among other things, provides guidance and establishes amended accounting and reporting standards for a parent company’s non-controlling interest in a subsidiary. ASC 810 was adopted on March 1, 2009, and had no impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

ASC 815, *Derivative s and Hedging* , expands the disclosure requirements about an entity’s derivative instruments and hedging activities. We currently have no derivatives and hedging activities. As such, the adoption of ASC 815 on March 1, 2009, had no impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* , addresses how companies should measure fair value when they are required to use a fair value measure for recognition or disclosure purposes under GAAP. ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Effective March 1, 2008, management adopted ASC 820 with the exception of certain non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities that were specifically deferred. In April 2009, the FASB issued ASC 820-10, which provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with ASC 820, when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. In August 2009, the FASB further clarified ASC 820-10, *Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value*, which applies to all entities that measure liabilities at fair value within the scope of Topic 820 and provides clarification that in circumstances in which a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability is not available, a reporting entity is required to measure fair value using one or more other valuation techniques. We have no liabilities that are traded or exchanged, requiring measurement at fair value. ASC 820 also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. In such circumstances, the ASC specifies that a valuation technique should be applied that uses either the quote of the liability when traded as an asset, the quoted prices for similar liabilities or similar liabilities when traded as assets, or another valuation technique consistent with existing fair value measurement guidance. Adoption of ASC 820 during our fiscal 2010 had no impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

ASC 825, *Financial Instruments*, directs that entities include disclosures about the fair value of financial instruments whenever it issues summarized financial information for interim reporting periods. Entities shall disclose in the body or in the accompanying notes of their summarized financial information the fair value of all financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value, whether recognized or not recognized in the statement of financial position. Adopted on March 1, 2009, ASC 825 had no impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

ASC 855, *Subsequent Events*, establishes general standards of accounting for, and disclosures of, events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or available to be issued. ASC Topic 855 is effective for interim and annual periods ended after June 15, 2009. The adoption of ASC 855 during our fiscal 2010 did not have a material impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

ASC 946-10-15-2 (ASU 2009-12) – *Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent)*, provides amendments to Subtopic 820-10 for the measurement of investments in certain entities that calculate net asset value per share or its equivalent. The amendments permit, as a practical expedient, a reporting entity to measure the fair value of an investment that is within the scope of ASU 2009-12 using the net asset value per share, or its equivalent, of the investment. Adoption of ASU 2009-12 during our fiscal 2010 had no impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

#### (4) INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES

Securities investments not classified as either held-to-maturity or trading securities are classified as available-for-sale securities. Our securities investments are income and equity mutual funds and are classified as available-for-sale securities. They are recorded at fair value in Investment in Securities on the balance sheet, with the change in fair value during the periods included in equity.

As of February 28, 2010, the unrealized loss in Investment in Securities was \$1,823,364. Based on our latest analysis of these securities, we have concluded that, based on the length of time the securities were in a loss position, some reductions in dividend rates, and the fact that we intended to sell the securities after year end, the unrealized losses are no longer temporary in nature and an impairment in the amount of the unrealized losses was recorded in earnings during the year ended February 28, 2010. The basis on which the amount reclassified out of other comprehensive income into earnings was determined using specific identification. Subsequent to the recording of the impairment, we had no unrealized losses on securities at February 28, 2010. Our securities investments had unrealized losses of \$3,536,667 at February 28, 2009. The tax effect of these unrealized losses was \$831,600. In previous periods, we considered this unrealized loss to be temporary in nature and recorded the amount, net of tax, as a component of other comprehensive income and included in equity.

The cost and estimated fair value of the investment securities classified as available-for-sale as of February 28, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

	Cost Basis	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Market income funds as of 2/28/2010	\$ 4,529,169	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,529,169
Market income funds as of 2/28/2009	\$ 6,240,730	\$ -	\$ 3,536,667	\$ 2,704,063

There were no investment securities in an unrealized loss position at February 28, 2010. The following table shows our investments' gross unrealized gains/losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at February 28, 2009:

Description of Securities	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Market income funds	\$ 355,715	\$ 147,267	\$ 2,348,348	\$ 3,389,400	\$ 2,704,063	\$ 3,536,667

#### (5) INVESTMENT IN POLICIES

From time to time, we purchase interests in policies to hold for investment purposes. ASC 325-30, *Investments in Insurance Contracts*, provides that a purchaser may elect to account for its investments in life settlement contracts based on the initial investment at the purchase price plus all initial direct costs. Continuing costs (e.g., policy premiums, statutory interest, and direct external costs, if any) to keep the policy in force are capitalized.

The table below describes the Investment in Policies account at February 28, 2010.

Remaining Life Expectancy (in years)	Number of Life Settlement Contracts	Carrying Value	Face Value
0-1	186	\$ 4,473,238	\$ 7,181,959
1-2	389	4,360,930	6,810,132
2-3	176	2,158,459	3,903,265
3-4	272	4,909,727	7,720,555
4-5	33	557,999	972,879
Thereafter	1	-	50,000
Total	1,057	\$ 16,460,353	\$ 26,638,790

Remaining life expectancy for year 0-1 includes all policies that have exceeded their original life expectancy plus those policies that are scheduled to reach their original life expectancy during the next 12 months. Remaining life expectancy is based on original life expectancy estimates and is not an indication of expected maturity. Actual maturity dates in any category may vary significantly (either earlier or later) from the remaining life expectancies reported above.

Premiums to be paid for each of the five succeeding fiscal years to keep the life settlement contracts in force as of February 28, 2010, are as follows.

Year 1	\$ 523,440
Year 2	305,403
Year 3	233,626
Year 4	191,740
Year 5	17,988
Thereafter	12,000
Total estimated premiums	\$ 1,284,197

We evaluate the carrying value of our investment in owned policies on a regular basis, and adjust our total basis in the policies using new or updated information that affects our assumptions about remaining life expectancy, credit worthiness of the policy issuer, funds needed to maintain the asset until maturity, capitalization rates and potential return. We recognize an impairment on individual policies if the expected undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying amount of the investment, plus anticipated undiscounted future premiums and capitalizable direct external costs, if any. Impairment of policies is generally caused by the insured significantly exceeding the estimate of the original life expectancy, which causes the original policy costs and projected future premiums to exceed the estimated maturity value. We recorded an impairment of investments in policies of \$281,882 and \$151,810 for the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The fair value of the impaired policies at February 28, 2010 and 2009, was \$576,148 and \$253,748, respectively. There was no impairment of investments in policies for fiscal 2008.

Our investment in policies increased significantly during the last quarter of fiscal 2009 and in the first quarter of fiscal 2010, primarily as the result of the settlement of a lawsuit with the state of Colorado. The Securities Commissioner for the State of Colorado had filed an action alleging violations of the Colorado Securities Act in connection with certain life settlements transacted through our subsidiary, LPI. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, LPI agreed to offer to purchase the life settlements from the Colorado purchasers alleged in the complaint, and all purchasers that accepted the purchase offer received additional compensation for the purchase equal to statutory interest. As of February 28, 2009, we had purchased interests in 260 policies and paid \$6,318,665, including \$1,286,833 of statutory interest related to the Colorado settlement. In the first quarter of fiscal 2010, we purchased interests in an additional 264 policies related to the Colorado settlement and paid \$6,441,625, including \$1,413,908 of statutory interest. LPI completed this purchase offer by May 31, 2009. In total, we purchased interests in 524 policies and paid to the selling purchasers \$12,760,290, of which \$2,700,741 represented the payment of statutory interest. Statutory interest was considered part of the purchase price and is included in the stated carrying value. In the second, third and fourth fiscal quarters of fiscal 2010 (after the Colorado settlement was completed), we purchased additional unrelated policies of \$298,395, \$269,322, and \$407,452, respectively.

The majority of our Investment in Policies was purchased as part of settlement agreements and tertiary purchases from existing clients. We do not currently have a strategy of buying large amounts of policies for investment purposes, but we expect to continue to make tertiary purchases as they may be presented to us and if the purchases can be made with benefit to both parties. Since the purchases for our own account are motivated by settlements and tertiary purchases, the supply of available policies in the secondary market does not affect our purchases. The risks that we might experience as a result of investing in policies are unknown remaining life expectancy, a change in credit worthiness of the policy issuer, funds needed to maintain the asset until maturity and changes in capitalization rates.

#### **(6) INVESTMENT IN LIFE SETTLEMENTS TRUST**

The amount shown on the balance sheet termed "Investment in Life Settlements Trust" is an investment in an unaffiliated corporation, Life Assets Trust, S.A. (the "*Trust*"), created for the acquisition of life settlements. On August 26, 2008, we entered into a contractual agreement to purchase an interest in a limited partnership, sponsored by SR Assets I, LLC, at a total cost of \$5 million. LPI performed policy-purchasing services for this partnership on a non-exclusive basis and earned fees from it as LPI would from any other institutional client. On May 31, 2009, the limited partnership was converted into the trust, Life Assets Trust, S.A., and our interest in the partnership was converted from an equity method investment in a partnership to an equity method investment in a life settlements trust, with three individual directors and JD Equity, L.P., the majority equity owner. After the conversion, we invested an additional \$1.5 million in the Trust. As of February 28, 2010, we owned 19.9% of the trust, carried at \$6.5 million. The Trust has completed the purchasing phase of its operations and, at February 28, 2010, owned a portfolio of life insurance settlements with a face value of \$706 million, of which LPI supplied settlements with a face value of approximately \$278 million. We anticipate the policies will mature over the next few years, although we cannot determine the exact time of the policy maturities and the distribution of the underlying assets. The Trust has experienced some maturities during the course of this year and we have been paid from these maturities. Our accounting policy is to show these maturities in their three components on the statements of cash flows; return of investment, the cash inflows and the net gain on the investment. Fair market value for this asset is not readily determinable. We have considered any potential impairment to the investment and believe no adjustment to the investment value is warranted.

**(7) LEASES**

We lease office equipment under non-cancelable operating leases expiring in various years through 2012.

Minimum future rental payments under non-cancelable operating leases having remaining terms in excess of one year as of February 28, 2010, for each of the next five years and in the aggregate are as follows:

2011	\$ 61,751
2012	40,036
2013	15,019
2014	13,974
2015	6,539
Total minimum future rental payments	<u>\$ 137,319</u>

Rental expense was \$71,921, \$54,556 and \$53,232 for the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009, and February 29, 2008, respectively.

Certain operating leases provide for renewal and/or purchase options. Generally, purchase options are at prices representing the expected market value of the property at the expiration of the lease term. Renewal options are for periods of one year at the rental rate specified in the lease.

**(8) CREDIT LINES**

To facilitate our short-term cash flow management and operating capital requirements, we maintained two credit lines. One credit line was secured by cash and securities on deposit. As of February 28, 2010, the credit line carried an interest rate at the Wall Street Journal Prime Rate of 3.25% and had a borrowing base of \$2.9 million. There was no outstanding balance as of February 28, 2010 and 2009. We discontinued this line of credit in March 2010. The other line of credit was secured by a certificate of deposit. This line of credit carried an interest rate of 5.55% and had a borrowing base of \$1 million. There was no outstanding balance on this line as of February 28, 2010 or 2009. This line of credit terminated when the collateralized certificate of deposit matured in fiscal 2010.

**(9) LONG-TERM DEBT**

We retired all of our outstanding debt on April 28, 2009. As a result, there was no long-term debt as of February 28, 2010. As of February 28, 2009, we had \$779,073 of current and long-term debt, secured by our land and office building with a net book value of \$895,366.

**(10) INCOME TAXES**

Total income tax expense was allocated for the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009, and February 29, 2008, as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Income tax expense from continuing operations	\$ 18,283,653	\$ 15,027,538	\$ 10,030,861



Income tax expense was made up of the following components at February 28, 2010 and 2009, and February 29, 2008:

	2010	2009	2008
Federal income taxes	\$ 16,193,776	\$ 15,144,333	\$ 10,220,069
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	864,215	(385,594)	(284,583)
State income taxes	1,225,662	268,799	95,375
Total income tax expense	\$ 18,283,653	\$ 15,027,538	\$ 10,030,861

Income tax expense differed from amounts computed by applying the Federal income tax rate to pre-tax earnings for the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009, and February 29, 2008, as a result of the following:

	2010	2009	2008
United States statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Valuation allowance	1.3%	-	-
State income taxes	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%
Provision for uncertainty in income taxes	0.6%	-	-
			)
Permanent differences	0.3%	0.2%	(0.4%)
Combined effective tax rate	38.3%	35.6%	34.8%

The tax effects of temporary differences that gave rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities were as follows:

	Feb. 28, 2010	Feb. 28, 2009
Deferred tax assets:		
Premium advances	\$ 1,154,865	\$ 1,895,817
Investment in securities	638,177	1,237,834
Contingency costs	569,129	117,124
State taxes	286,150	-
Policy impairments	196,487	97,829
Compensated absences	34,098	31,555
Loss on investment in trust	22,444	-
	2,901,350	3,380,159
Valuation allowance	(611,298)	-
Net deferred tax assets	2,290,052	3,380,159
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Settlement costs	(945,258)	-
Depreciation	(207,456)	(152,732)
Prepaid expenses	(11,958)	-
Net deferred tax liabilities	(1,164,672)	(152,732)
Total deferred tax asset, net	\$ 1,125,380	\$ 3,227,427

In fiscal 2010, we recorded a valuation allowance of \$611,298 for capital losses resulting from other-than-temporary impairments.

For the fiscal periods ended February 28, 2010 and 2009, and February 29, 2008, the amount of non-deductible penalties paid, primarily due to underpayment of estimated Federal and state income taxes, was \$10,438, \$63,941, and \$4,351, respectively. These penalties are included in general and administrative expenses.

With few exceptions, we are no longer subject to U.S. federal, state or local examinations by tax authorities for fiscal years 2006 and prior.

*Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*. In June 2006, the FASB issued ASC 740, *Income Taxes* (formerly FIN 48). ASC 740 is intended to clarify the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a company's financial statements and prescribes the recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. ASC 740 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition.

Under ASC 740, evaluation of a tax position is a two-step process. The first step is to determine whether it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of any related appeals or litigation based on the technical merits of that position. The second step is to measure a tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not threshold to determine the amount of benefit to be recognized in the financial statements. A tax position is measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

We adopted ASC 740 at March 1, 2007. At February 28, 2010 we determined that it is more likely than not that we will be assessed additional Texas Margin Tax for non-deductibility of certain payments in past and current periods included in our calculation of the Texas Margin. The amount accrued for this uncertain tax position at February 28, 2010, including estimated interest and penalties of \$21,932, was \$402,104.

The most current period is the first period with such a tax position. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax expense for the current period is as follows.

Balance at March 1, 2009	\$ -
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	402,104
Balance at February 28, 2010	\$ 402,104

#### (11) COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY, STOCK TRANSACTIONS AND COMMON STOCK OPTIONS

Comprehensive income for the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009, and February 29, 2008, was \$31,724,918, \$25,623,304 and \$18,026,369, respectively. Basic and diluted earnings per share for comprehensive income for the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009, and February 29, 2008, net of tax, were \$2.14, \$1.72 and \$1.20, respectively.

*Dividends*. There are no formal restrictions that materially limit, or are reasonably expected to materially limit, our ability to pay dividends. We declared and paid dividends on a quarterly basis and in the amounts as set forth in the following table:

Date Declared	Date Paid	Dividend Amount
02/19/07	03/15/07	\$ 0.0500
05/10/07	06/18/07	\$ 0.0625
08/13/07	09/14/07	\$ 0.0600
11/13/07	12/15/07	\$ 0.0700
02/08/08	03/14/08	\$ 0.0600
05/21/08	06/16/08	\$ 0.0700
08/07/08	09/15/08	\$ 0.0700
10/22/08	12/15/08	\$ 0.0800
02/24/09	03/16/09	\$ 0.0700
05/07/09	06/15/09	\$ 0.0700
05/14/09	06/15/09	\$ 0.2500
07/27/09	09/15/09	\$ 0.2500
10/26/09	12/15/09	\$ 0.2500
01/25/10	03/15/10	\$ 0.2500

*Stock Options* . ASC 718-20, *Compensation – Stock Compensation, Awards Classified as Equity* (formerly SFAF 123 (R)), requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all share-based payment awards made to employees, directors and service providers based on estimated fair values.

ASC 718-20 requires companies to estimate the fair value of share-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as expense over the requisite service period (if any) in our financial statements. ASC 718-20 requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates.

We had no share based awards that were granted, modified or outstanding for the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009, and February 29, 2008, and as a result, we had no share based compensation expense in any year.

Information with respect to stock options and warrants outstanding to certain service providers are as follows:

	2008	
	Shares	Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of year	78,125	\$ 3.84
Exercised	(78,125)	\$ 3.84
Issued	-	-
Expired	-	-
Outstanding at end of year	-	-

*Stock Splits* . On August 14, 2007, our board of directors authorized a five-for-four split of the common stock effected in the form of a stock dividend to be distributed on or about September 28, 2007, to holders of record on September 14, 2007. On January 6, 2009, our board of directors authorized a five-for-four split of the common stock, effected in the form of a stock dividend to be distributed on or about February 16, 2009, to holders of record on February 6, 2009. The par value of the additional shares of common stock issued in connection with the stock splits was credited to “Common stock” and a like amount charged to “Additional paid-in-capital” in the period the shares were distributed. Accordingly, all references to numbers of common shares and per share data in the accompanying financial statements have been adjusted to reflect the stock splits on a retroactive basis. To accommodate these splits, on August 16, 2007, we increased our authorized common stock from 10,000,000 shares to 18,750,000 shares. The following table represents the number of common shares and per share data before and after the stock splits.

For the Year Ended February 28/29,

	2010		2009		2008	
	Before Stock Splits	After Stock Splits	Before Stock Splits	After Stock Splits	Before Stock Splits	After Stock Splits
Shares Outstanding:						
Common Stock issued and outstanding	14,859,016	14,859,016	11,887,213	14,859,016	9,542,361	14,909,940
Treasury Stock	165,338	165,338	132,270	165,338	73,225	114,414
Average Common and Common Equivalent Shares Outstanding:						
Basic and Diluted	14,859,016	14,859,016	11,892,934	14,886,167	9,595,798	14,993,434
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share						
Net Income	1.98	1.98	2.28	1.83	1.95	1.25
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share						
Comprehensive Income	2.14	2.14	2.15	1.72	1.88	1.20

*Treasury Stock* . On January 22, 2008, we began buying shares on the open market to hold for treasury stock purposes. We purchased a total of 39,930 shares (split adjusted) in fiscal 2008 at a total cost of \$563,872. We purchased a total of 50,924 shares in fiscal 2009 at a total cost of \$699,051. No share purchases were made in fiscal 2010. These treasury shares are reflected on the Statements of Shareholders' Equity and are considered in the non-affiliated market value calculation.

## (12) FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* , addresses how companies should measure fair value when they are required to use a fair value measure for recognition or disclosure purposes under GAAP. ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Effective March 1, 2008, we adopted ASC 820 with the exception of certain non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities. Adoption of ASC 820-10, did not have an impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In February 2008, the FASB agreed to defer the effective date of ASC 820 for one year for certain nonfinancial assets and liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). We adopted ASC 820 as to these items effective March 1, 2009. Examples of these items include:

- Nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities that initially are measured at fair value in a business combination or other new basis event, but are not measured at fair value in subsequent periods;
- Asset retirement obligations that are measured at fair value at initial recognition, but are not measured at fair value in subsequent periods; or

Nonfinancial liabilities for exit or disposal activities that are measured at fair value at initial recognition, but are not measured at fair value in subsequent periods. We determined the fair values of our financial instruments based on the fair value hierarchy established in ASC 820, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard defines fair value, describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements.

The term *inputs* refers to the assumptions that market participants use in pricing the asset or liability. ASC 820 distinguishes between *observable inputs* and *unobservable inputs*. Observable inputs reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from independent sources. Unobservable inputs reflect an entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. ASC 820 indicates that valuation techniques should maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used in valuation techniques and creates the following three broad levels, with Level 1 being the highest priority:

- Level 1 inputs: Level 1 inputs are quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that are accessible at the measurement date (e.g., equity securities traded on the New York Stock Exchange).
- Level 2 inputs: Level 2 inputs are from other than quoted market prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (e.g., quoted market prices of similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or quoted market prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active).
- Level 3 inputs: Level 3 inputs are unobservable (e.g., a company's own data) and should be used to measure fair value to the extent that observable inputs are not available.

Following is a table of Investment in Securities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of and February 28, 2010 and 2009, using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1); significant other observable inputs (Level 2); and significant unobservable inputs (Level 3).

Description	Level 1: Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets		Level 2: Significant Other Observable Inputs		Level 3: Significant Unobservable Inputs		Total
February 28, 2010	\$	4,529,169	-	-	\$	4,529,169	
February 28, 2009	\$	2,704,063	-	-	\$	2,704,063	

Our financial assets and liabilities are cash and cash equivalents, certificates of deposit, accounts receivable, a note receivable, investments in securities, investments in policies, investment in a life settlements trust, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The recorded values of cash and cash equivalents, certificates of deposit, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values based on their short-term nature and are discussed in Notes 2 through 6. The recorded value of the note receivable is the original note amount plus accrued interest. Fair value is not readily determinable; the note is discussed in Note 2. The recorded value of investments in securities is based on fair value and is discussed in Note 4. The carrying value of our investment in policies totaled \$16,460,353, which includes \$319,197 of capitalized premiums, and has an estimated fair value of \$18,866,580. Fair value of the investment in policies was determined using Level 2 inputs and was calculated by performing a net present value calculation of the face amount of the life policies less premiums for the total portfolio. The investment in policies is discussed in Note 5. The recorded value of the investment in the trust is our investment account balance. Fair value is not readily determinable. The investment is discussed in Note 6.

In April 2009, the FASB issued ASC 820-10, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, that provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with ASC 820, when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. ASC 820-10 also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. ASC 820-10 has had no impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

**(13) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

We currently operate under an agreement with ESP Communications, Inc. (“*ESP*”), which is owned by the spouse of our Chief Executive Officer. Under the agreement, ESP performs certain post-settlement services for us, which include periodic contact with insureds and their health care providers, monthly record checks to determine an insured’s status, and working with the outside escrow agent in the filing of death claims. Either party may cancel the agreement with a 30-day written notice. We currently pay ESP \$7,500 on a semi-monthly basis for its services. We recorded management services expense concerning this agreement with ESP of \$180,000 in each of the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009 and February 29, 2008.

We periodically use an aircraft owned by our Chairman and CEO, and reimburse him for the incremental costs of our use, as described in applicable Federal Aviation Administration regulations (FAA Part 91, subpart F). We believe the reimbursed cost is well below the fair rental value for such use. In the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009, we reimbursed costs of \$271,361 and \$101,288, respectively, for such use. There were no payments in fiscal 2008.

**(14) CONTINGENCIES**

LPI is aware of certain instances wherein the insurance companies denied payment on policies in which it arranged the settlement with purchasers. Most of these denials are related to unforeseeable reduction in face value. Face value of the policies in question total \$859,206 and are recorded in accrued settlement expense at February 28, 2010. During the year ended February 28, 2010, we accrued an additional \$335,822 for future claims that might arise in relation to these policies and paid \$294,380 of settlements during the year, which had been accrued in previous periods.

We record provisions in the Consolidated Financial Statements for pending litigation when we determine that an unfavorable outcome is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Except as discussed elsewhere in this note : (i) management has not concluded that it is probable that a loss has been incurred in any pending litigation; or (ii) management is unable to estimate the possible loss or range of loss that could result from an unfavorable outcome of any pending litigation; and (iii) accordingly, management has not provided any amounts in the Consolidated Financial Statements for unfavorable outcomes, if any.

On April 12, 2010, we entered into a settlement agreement with Maxim Group, LLC, an investment firm, to settle all claims in a civil action filed in 2007. Under the settlement, we agreed to deliver to Maxim 56,230 shares of our common stock, which were held in treasury, and which were valued for settlement purposes at \$1.25 million (\$22.23 per share). The fairness of this share delivery was affirmed by the court in a fairness hearing, which was conducted on April 13, 2010. The court’s affirmation enabled the shares to qualify for exemption from registration under Section 3(a)(10) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The cost of settlement was accrued in our consolidated financial statements as of February 28, 2010. The settlement cost had no effect on our cash position as of February 28, 2010. The delivered treasury shares will be shown as issued and outstanding in the fiscal quarter ending May 31, 2010.

On April 24, 2001, the state of Texas initiated a suit against LPI for alleged violations of the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act (“DTPA”). The State claimed that the contracts LPI used with purchasers before 1998 did not clearly state that the purchasers were responsible for paying premiums to keep life insurance policies purchased in force and that LPI had violated the DTPA by requesting premiums from purchasers. LPI contended that the purchasers of the policy interests were responsible to pay premiums, as they were the owners of the policies. The trial court issued a summary judgment in favor of LPI, which was appealed by the State. After a lengthy appeals process, the matter was remanded back to the trial court and the LPI and the State agreed to settle the matter by entering into an Assurance of Voluntary Compliance (“AVC”) agreement, which was filed with the court on April 1, 2010. Under the AVC, both parties stipulate that the action relates only to certain contracts used with Texas purchasers before 1998. The AVC further stipulates that the Attorney General did not allege that LPI miscalculated escrow accounts or that it committed any crime, fraud, misappropriation or malfeasance regarding escrow accounts. Under the terms of the AVC, LPI agrees not to request any further premium payments from the Texas purchasers identified in the AVC, to pay future premiums on their behalf, estimated at \$32,162 annually, and to pay settlement costs totaling \$300,000. By entering into the AVC, both parties agree to release and discharge each other from any and all claims for damages or other relief arising out of the action and we consider this matter to be completely resolved and settled.

On May 6, we settled an administrative case with the Virginia State Corporation Commission, which provides for a “safe harbor” of procedures and disclosures that will permit us to accept Virginia residents as purchasers within a clearly defined regulatory structure. The cost of this settlement of \$170,000 was accrued in our consolidated financial statements as of February 28, 2010.

It is possible that our consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position could be materially affected in a particular fiscal quarter or fiscal year by an unfavorable outcome or settlement of certain pending litigation. Nevertheless, although litigation is subject to uncertainty, management believes and we have been so advised by counsel handling the respective cases that we have a number of valid claims and defenses in all pending litigation to which we are a party, as well as valid bases for appeal of adverse verdicts against us. All such cases are, and will continue to be, vigorously defended and all valid counterclaims pursued. However, we may enter into settlement discussions in particular cases if we believe it is in the best interests of our shareholders to do so.

We have elected to advance premiums on certain older policies on which the initial premium payment reserves have been fully utilized. In the typical life settlement, policy premiums for the insured’s projected life expectancy are added to the purchase price and those future premium amounts are set aside in an escrow account to pay future premiums. When the future premium amounts are exhausted, purchasers are contractually obligated to pay the additional policy premiums. In some instances, purchasers have failed to pay the premiums and we have repurchased the policy or advanced the premiums to maintain the policies. While we have no contractual or other legal obligation to do so, and do not do so in every instance, we have made premium advances as an accommodation to certain purchasers based on our assumptions that we will ultimately recoup the advances. While some purchasers repay the advances directly, reimbursements of these premiums will come most likely as a priority payment from the policy proceeds when an insured dies. We record an allowance against the premium advances at the time of the advance and treat reimbursements as a reduction of the allowance. We are unable to estimate the amount of any future advances we may elect to make or the timing of the amount of reimbursements we are likely to receive. Since advances precede reimbursements, we expect the amount of advances will exceed reimbursements as our purchaser base increases. During fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008, we advanced premiums totaling \$2,518,316, \$1,916,693 and \$1,195,018, respectively, and received repayments of advances of \$683,669, \$472,217 and \$216,251, respectively.

#### **(15) DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN**

We established a 401(k) retirement plan on March 1, 2007. All employees were eligible to participate effective January 1, 2008, if they met specified employment requirements. The 401(k) has a match feature whereby we will make an annual matching contribution to each participant’s plan account equal to 100% of the lesser of the participant’s contribution to the plan for the year or 4% of the participant’s eligible compensation for that year. The contribution expense for our matching contributions to the 401(k) plan for the years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009, and February 29, 2008 were \$166,949, \$69,902 and \$8,615, respectively.

**(16) QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA**

The following tables set forth our unaudited consolidated financial data regarding operations for each quarter of fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008. This information, in the opinion of management, includes all adjustments necessary, consisting only of normal and recurring adjustments, to state fairly the information set forth therein. Certain amounts previously reported have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation. These reclassifications had no net impact on the results of operations.

	<b>Fiscal 2010</b>			
	<b>1st Quarter</b>	<b>2nd Quarter</b>	<b>3rd Quarter</b>	<b>4th Quarter</b>
Revenues	\$ 27,443,604	\$ 29,055,566	\$ 30,967,256	\$ 25,529,857
Income from Operations	\$ 11,060,992	\$ 11,222,809	\$ 12,690,816	\$ 12,463,233
Pre-tax Income	\$ 11,763,199	\$ 11,759,761	\$ 13,155,123	\$ 11,031,848
Net Income	\$ 7,445,469	\$ 7,625,015	\$ 8,431,924	\$ 5,923,870
Net Income Per Share	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.40

	<b>Fiscal 2009</b>			
	<b>1st Quarter</b>	<b>2nd Quarter</b>	<b>3rd Quarter</b>	<b>4th Quarter</b>
Revenues	\$ 24,438,146	\$ 24,788,725	\$ 28,103,930	\$ 26,283,639
Income from Operations	\$ 9,500,348	\$ 9,588,093	\$ 10,669,663	\$ 10,749,567
Pre-tax Income	\$ 9,867,631	\$ 10,071,429	\$ 11,306,583	\$ 10,941,011
Net Income	\$ 6,248,575	\$ 6,603,491	\$ 7,282,878	\$ 7,024,172
Net Income Per Share	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.48

	<b>Fiscal 2008</b>			
	<b>1st Quarter</b>	<b>2nd Quarter</b>	<b>3rd Quarter</b>	<b>4th Quarter</b>
Revenues	\$ 17,578,976	\$ 17,646,109	\$ 19,298,726	\$ 18,085,444
Income from Operations	\$ 6,713,326	\$ 6,157,526	\$ 7,513,238	\$ 6,869,823
Pre-tax Income	\$ 7,047,449	\$ 6,588,621	\$ 7,983,069	\$ 7,167,993
Net Income	\$ 4,723,946	\$ 4,341,111	\$ 5,215,695	\$ 4,475,519
Net Income Per Share	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.30



**EXHIBIT INDEX**

**DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBIT**

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(1) This exhibit was filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended February 29, 2004, and is incorporated by reference herein.

**ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION  
OF  
LIFE PARTNERS (TEXAS), INC.**

FILED  
In the Office of the  
Secretary of State of Texas

AUG 16 2002

Corporations Section

**ARTICLE I**

The name of the Corporation is LIFE PARTNERS (TEXAS), INC.

**ARTICLE II**

The Corporation shall have perpetual existence.

**ARTICLE III**

The purpose of the Corporation is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which a corporation may be organized under the Texas Business Corporation Act, as amended ("TBCA"), of the State of Texas.

**ARTICLE IV**

The Corporation will not commence business until it has received, for the issuance of shares, consideration of \$1,000.00.

**ARTICLE V**

1. The maximum number of shares of all classes of stock which the Corporation is authorized to have outstanding at any one time is 10,000,000. Such shares shall be common stock, par value \$.001 per share ("Common Stock"). All or any part of the Common Stock may be issued by the Corporation from time to time and for such consideration as the Board of Directors may determine. All of such shares, if and when issued, and upon receipt of such consideration by the Corporation, shall be fully paid and non-assessable.

2. Except as otherwise required by law, each holder of Common Stock shall be entitled to one vote for each share of such Common Stock standing in his name on the books of the Corporation. Holders of the Common Stock are entitled to such dividends as may be declared by the Board of Directors out of funds lawfully available therefor. Upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of the Corporation, whether voluntary or involuntary, holders of the Common Stock are entitled to receive pro rata the remaining assets of the Corporation.

3. A majority vote of the outstanding shares shall be sufficient to approve any matter that requires the vote or concurrence of shareholders.

**ARTICLE VI**

No shareholder of the Corporation shall, by reason of his holding shares of any class of stock or series of any class of stock, have any preemptive or preferential right to purchase or subscribe for any shares of capital stock of the Corporation, now or hereafter authorized, any notes, debentures, bonds or other securities convertible into or carrying warrants, rights or options to purchase, shares of any class of stock or series of any class of stock of the Corporation, now or hereafter authorized, or any warrants, rights or options to

purchase, subscribe to or otherwise acquire any such new or additional shares of any class of stock or series of any class of stock of the Corporation, now or hereafter authorized, whether or not the issuance of such shares, such notes, debentures, bonds or other securities, or such warrants, rights or options would adversely affect the dividend, voting or any other rights of such shareholder.

#### ARTICLE VII

Cumulative voting for the election of directors shall not be permitted.

#### ARTICLE VIII

The holders of any bonds, debentures or other obligations outstanding or hereafter issued by the Corporation shall have no power to vote in respect to corporate affairs and management of the Corporation by reason thereof, nor shall such holders by reason thereof have any right of inspection of the books, accounts and other records of the Corporation and any other rights which the shareholders of the Corporation have by reason of the TBCA of the State of Texas as the same exists or may hereafter be amended.

#### ARTICLE IX

1. The Board of Directors is expressly authorized to alter, amend or repeal the Bylaws of the Corporation or to adopt new Bylaws.

2. The number of directors of the Corporation shall be no fewer than one nor more than nine. The exact number of directors shall be fixed from time to time by this Article or by a controlling bylaw, or by the Board of Directors.

3. The names and addresses of the persons who are serving as directors until the next annual meeting of the shareholders, or until their successors shall have been elected and qualify, are:

Brian D. Pardo	204 Woodhew Waco, Texas 76712
R. Scott Peden	204 Woodhew Waco, Texas 76712
Dwight L. Pierce	204 Woodhew Waco, Texas 76712
Tad Ballantyne	204 Woodhew Waco, Texas 76712
Jacquelyn Davis	204 Woodhew Waco, Texas 76712

4. A director of the Company shall not be personally liable to the Company or the shareholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director; provided, however, that this Article shall not eliminate or limit the liability of a director: (a) for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the Company or shareholders, (b) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation

of law, (c) under Section 2.41 of the TBCA, or (d) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

If the TBCA is amended after the date of filing of these Articles of Incorporation to authorize corporate action further limiting or eliminating the personal liability of a director, then the liability of the directors of the Company shall be limited or eliminated to the fullest extent permitted by the TBCA, as so amended, or a similar successor provision. Any repeal or modification of this Article by the shareholders of the Company or otherwise shall not adversely affect any right or protection of a director of the Company existing at the time of such repeal or modification.

#### ARTICLE X

Any person who at any time shall serve or shall have served, as a director, officer, employee, or agent of the Company, or of any other enterprise at the request of the Company, and the heirs, executors, and administrators of such person, shall be indemnified by the Company against all costs and expenses (including but not limited to counsel fees, amounts or judgments paid, and amounts paid in settlement) reasonably incurred in connection with the defense of any claim, action, suit, or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, or other, in which he may be involved by virtue of such person being or having been such director, officer, employee, or agent, provided, however, that such indemnity shall not be operative with respect to (a) any matter as to which such person shall have been finally adjudged in such action, suit, or proceeding to be liable for negligence or misconduct in the performance of his duties as such director, officer, employee, or agent, or (b) any matter settled or compromised, unless in the opinion of independent counsel selected by or in a manner determined by the Board of Directors, there is not reasonable ground for such person being adjudged liable for negligence or misconduct in the performance of his duties as such director, officer, employee, or agent, or (c) any amount paid or payable to the Company or such other enterprise. The foregoing indemnification shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which those indemnified may be entitled under any Bylaw, agreement, vote of shareholders, or otherwise.

#### ARTICLE XI

No contract or other transaction between the Corporation and any other corporation shall be affected by the fact that one or more of the directors or officers of this Corporation is interested in or is a director or officer of such other corporation and any director or officer individually may be a party to or may be interested in any contract or transaction of this Corporation. No contract or transaction of this Corporation with any person or persons, firm or association shall be affected by the fact that any director or officer of this Corporation is a party or interested in such contract or transaction, or in any way connected with such person or persons, firm or association, provided that the interest in any such contract or other transaction of any such director or officer shall be fully disclosed and that such contract or other transaction shall be authorized or ratified by the vote of a sufficient number of Directors of the Corporation not so interested. In the absence of fraud, no director or officer having such adverse interest shall be liable to the Corporation or to any shareholder or creditor thereof, or to any other person for any loss incurred by it under or by reason of such contract or transaction, nor shall any such director or officer be accountable for any gains or profits realized thereon. In any case described in this Article any such director may be counted in determining the existence of a quorum at any meeting of the board of directors which shall authorize or ratify any such contract or transaction.

**ARTICLE XII**

The address of the registered office of the Corporation is 204 Woodhew, Waco, Texas 76710. The name of the registered agent of the Corporation at such address is R. Scott Peden.

**ARTICLE XIII**

Special meetings of the shareholders may be called by the President, the Board of Directors, or the holders of not less than 50% of shares entitled to vote at the proposed special meeting.

**ARTICLE XIV**

Any action required by the TBCA to be taken at any annual or special meeting of shareholders, or any action which may be taken at any annual or special meeting of shareholders, may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice, and without a vote, if a consent or consents in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by the holder or holders of shares bearing not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to take such action at a meeting at which the holders of all shares entitled to vote on the actions were present and voted.

Dated as of the 12<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2002.

LIFE PARTNERS (TEXAS), INC.

By: 

R. Scott Peden  
204 Woodhew Dr.  
Waco, TX 76712  
Incorporator





Exhibit 3.2  
FILED  
In the Office of the  
Secretary of State of Texas

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT  
TO THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF  
LIFE PARTNERS (TEXAS), INC.

APR 24 2003

Corporations Section

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 4.04 of the Texas Business Corporation Act, Life Partners (Texas), Inc. (the "Corporation") adopts the following Articles of Amendment to its Articles of Incorporation:

ARTICLE ONE

Article One of the Articles of Incorporation is amended to change the name of the Corporation and after its amendment should read in its entirety:

The name of the Corporation is LIFE PARTNERS HOLDINGS, INC.

ARTICLE TWO

At the time of the amendment's adoption, the Corporation had 10,000,000 shares of stock outstanding, all of which was common stock and entitled to vote. The Corporation's only authorized stock is its common stock and no shares are entitled to vote as a class. The amendment was unanimously adopted by the affirmative vote of all 10,000,000 shares on February 15, 2003.

Dated February 15, 2003.

LIFE PARTNERS (TEXAS), INC.

By:   
Brian Pardo, President





Exhibit 3.3

**FILED**  
In the Office of the  
Secretary of State of Texas  
AUG 16 2007

Corporations Section

**ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT  
TO THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION  
OF LIFE PARTNERS HOLDINGS, INC.**

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 4.04 of the Texas Business Corporation Act, Life Partners Holdings, Inc. (the "Corporation") adopts the following Articles of Amendment to its Articles of Incorporation:

**ARTICLE ONE**

Section 1 of Article V of the Articles of Incorporation relating to the number of authorized shares is hereby deleted and replaced by the following:

The maximum number of shares of all classes of stock which the Corporation is authorized to have outstanding at any one time is 18,750,000 shares, shall be common stock, par value \$1.01 per share ("Common Stock"). All or any part of the Common Stock may be issued by the Corporation from time to time and for such consideration as the Board of Directors may determine. All of such shares, if and when issued, and upon receipt of such consideration by the Corporation, shall be fully paid and non-assessable.

**ARTICLE TWO**

At the time of the amendment's adoption, the Corporation had 9,615,586 shares of stock outstanding, all of which was common stock and entitled to vote. The Corporation's only authorized stock is its common stock and no shares are entitled to vote as a class. At a regularly scheduled annual meeting of shareholders held on August 9, 2007, the amendment was adopted by the affirmative vote of 8,961,436 shares.

Dated August 15, 2007

LIFE PARTNERS HOLDINGS, INC.

By: 

Brian Pardo, President



**AMENDED AND RESTATED  
BYLAWS**

**OF**

**LIFE PARTNERS HOLDINGS, INC.**

Effective as of  
February 19, 2003

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**AMENDED AND RESTATED  
BYLAWS**

of

**LIFE PARTNERS HOLDINGS, INC.**

(a Texas Corporation)

**ARTICLE 1: OFFICES**

1.01 *Registered Office and Agent* . The registered office of the Corporation shall be at such address within the State of Texas as may be specified from time to time by the Board of Directors. The name of the registered agent at such address shall be designated from time to time by the Board of Directors.

1.02 *Other Offices* . The Corporation may also have offices at such other places both within and without the State of Texas as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine or the business of the Corporation may require.

**ARTICLE 2: SHAREHOLDERS**

2.01 *Place of Meetings* . Meetings of Shareholders shall be held at the time and place, within or without the State of Texas, stated in the notice of the meeting or in a waiver of notice.

2.02 *Annual Meetings* . The Shareholders of the Corporation shall hold their annual meetings for electing Directors and for the transaction of such other proper business as may come before such meetings at such time, date and place as the Board shall determine by resolution.

2.03 *Voting List* . At least ten days before each meeting of Shareholders, a complete list of the Shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting, arranged in alphabetical order, with the address of each and the number of voting shares held by each, shall be prepared by the officer or agent having charge of the stock transfer books. The list, for a period of ten days before the meeting, shall be kept on file at the principal office of the Corporation and shall be subject to inspection by any Shareholder at any time during usual business hours. The list shall also be produced and kept open at the time and place of the meeting during the whole time thereof, and shall be subject to the inspection of any Shareholder during the whole time of the meeting.

2.04 *Special Meetings* . Special meetings of the Shareholders, for any purpose or purposes, unless otherwise prescribed by statute or by the Articles of Incorporation, or by these Bylaws , may be called by the President, the Board of Directors, or the holders of not less than one-half (50%) of all the shares entitled to vote at the meetings. Business transacted at a special meeting shall be confined to the purposes stated in the notice of the meeting.

2.05 *Notice* . Written or printed notice stating the place, day and hour of the meeting and, in case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called, shall be delivered not less than ten nor more than 50 days before the date of the meeting, either personally or by mail, by or at the direction of the President, the Secretary, or the officer or person calling the meeting, to each Shareholder of record entitled to vote at the meeting. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail addressed to the Shareholder at his address as it appears on the stock transfer books of the Corporation, with postage thereon prepaid. (See also Bylaws 5.01 and 5.02.)

2.06 *Quorum* . The holders of a majority of the shares issued and outstanding and entitled to vote thereat, present in person or represented by proxy, shall be requisite and shall constitute a quorum at meetings of the Shareholders for the transaction of business except as otherwise provided by statute, by the Articles of Incorporation or by these Bylaws . If a quorum is not present or represented at a meeting of the Shareholders, the Shareholders entitled to vote, present in person or represented by proxy, shall have power to adjourn the meeting from time to time, without notice other than announcement at the meeting, until a quorum is present or represented. At an adjourned meeting at which a quorum is present or represented, any business may be transacted which might have been transacted at the meeting as originally notified.

2.07 *Majority Vote; Withdrawal of Quorum* . When a quorum is present at a meeting, the vote of the holders of a majority of the shares having voting power, present in person or represented by proxy, shall decide any question brought before the meeting, unless the question is one on which, by express provision of the statutes, the Articles of Incorporation , or these Bylaws , a higher vote is required in which case the express provision shall govern. The Shareholders present at a duly constituted meeting may continue to transact business until adjournment, despite the withdrawal of enough Shareholders to leave less than a quorum.

2.08 *Method of Voting* . Each outstanding share, regardless of class, shall be entitled to one vote on each matter submitted to a vote at a meeting of Shareholders, except to the extent that the voting rights of the shares of any class or classes are limited or denied by the Articles of Incorporation . At any meeting of the Shareholders, every Shareholder having the right to vote may vote either in person, or by proxy executed in writing by the Shareholder or by his duly authorized attorney-in-fact. No proxy shall be valid after eleven months from the date of its execution, unless otherwise provided in the proxy. Each proxy shall be revocable unless expressly provided therein to be irrevocable and unless otherwise made irrevocable by law. Each proxy shall be filed with the Secretary of the Corporation before or at the time of the meeting. Voting for directors shall be in accordance with Section 3.06 of these Bylaws . Any vote may be taken by voice or by show of hands unless someone entitled to vote objects, in which case written ballots shall be used.

2.09 *Record Date, Closing Transfer Books* . The Board of Directors may fix in advance a record date for the purpose of determining Shareholders entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of the Shareholders, the record date to be not less than ten nor more than 50 days prior to the meeting; or the Board of Directors may close the stock transfer books for such purpose for a period of not less than ten nor more than 50 days prior to such meeting. In the absence of any action by the Board of Directors, the date upon which the notice of the meeting is mailed shall be the record date.



2.10 *Action without Meeting* . Any action required by statute to be taken at a meeting of the Shareholders, or any action which may be taken at a meeting of the Shareholders, may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by the holders of shares representing the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to take the proposed action with respect to the subject matter thereof and such consent shall have the same force and effect as a vote of the Shareholders. The signed consent, or a signed copy shall be placed in the minute book.

2.11 *Telephone and Similar Meetings* . Shareholders, directors and committee members may participate in and hold a meeting by means of conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other. Participation in such a meeting shall constitute presence in person at the meeting, except where a person participates in the meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the ground that the meeting is not lawfully called or convened.

2.12 *Order of Business at Meetings* . The order of business at annual meetings and so far as practicable at other meetings of Shareholders shall be as follows unless changed by the Board of Directors:

- (1) Call to order
- (2) Proof of due notice of meeting
- (3) Determination of quorum and examination of proxies
- (4) Announcement of availability of voting list (See Bylaw 2.03)
- (5) Announcement of distribution of annual statement (See Bylaw 8.03)
- (6) Reading and disposing of minutes of last meeting of Shareholders
- (7) Reports of officers and committees
- (8) Appointment of voting inspectors
- (9) Unfinished business
- (10) New business
- (11) Nomination of directors
- (12) Opening of polls for voting
- (13) Recess
- (14) Reconvening; closing of polls
- (15) Report of voting inspectors
- (16) Other business
- (17) Adjournment

**ARTICLE 3: DIRECTORS**

3.01 *Management* . The business and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by the Board of Directors who may exercise all such powers of the Corporation and do all such lawful acts and things as are not (by statute or by the Articles of Incorporation or by these Bylaws ) directed or required to be exercised or done by the Shareholders.

3.02 *Number; Qualification; Election; Term* . The Board of Directors shall consist of at least one person; provided however, that the Board of Directors may, in its discretion, increase or decrease the number of directors constituting the Board of Directors to not less than one person nor more than nine persons, who need not be a Shareholder or resident of any particular state. The directors named in the Articles of Incorporation shall hold office until the first annual meeting of Shareholders and until their successors are elected and qualified, either at an annual or a special meeting of Shareholders. Directors other than those named in the Articles of Incorporation shall hold office until the next annual meeting and until their successors are elected and qualified.

3.03 *Change in Number* . The number of directors may be increased or decreased from time to time by amendment to these Bylaws but no decrease shall have the effect of shortening the term of any incumbent director. Any directorship to be filled because of an increase in the number of directors shall be filled by election at an annual meeting or at a special meeting of Shareholders called for that purpose.

3.04 *Removal* . Any director may be removed either for or without cause at any special or annual meeting of Shareholders, by the affirmative vote of a majority in number of shares of the Shareholders present, in person or by proxy, at such meeting and entitled to vote for the election of such director if notice of intention to act upon such matter shall have been given in the notice calling such meeting.

3.05 *Vacancies* . Any vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors (by death, resignation, removal or otherwise) may be filled by an affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors though less than a quorum of the Board of Directors. A director elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for the unexpired term of his predecessor in office.

3.06 *Election of Directors* . Directors shall be elected by plurality vote. Cumulative voting shall not be permitted.

3.07 *Place of Meetings* . Meetings of the Board of Directors, regular or special, may be held either within or without the State of Texas.

3.08 *First Meetings* . The first meeting of a newly elected Board shall be held without further notice immediately following the annual meeting of Shareholders, and at the same place, unless by unanimous consent of the directors then elected and serving the time or place is changed.

3.09 *Regular Meetings* . Regular meetings of the Board of Directors may be held without notice at such time and place as shall from time to time be determined by the Board.

3.10 *Special Meetings* . Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the President on three days' notice to each director, either personally or by mail or by telegram. Special meetings shall be called by the President or Secretary in like manner and on like notice on the written request of two directors. Except as otherwise expressly provided by statute, Articles of Incorporation, or these Bylaws , neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any special meeting need be specified in a notice or waiver of notice.

3.11 *Quorum; Majority Vote* . At meetings of the Board of Directors a majority of the number of directors fixed by these Bylaws shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; provided however, that in the event there are vacancies occurring in the Board that are not filled then a majority of the directors then serving shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The act of a majority of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Directors, except as otherwise specifically provided by statute, the Articles of Incorporation , or these Bylaws . If a quorum is not present at a meeting of the Board of Directors, the directors present may adjourn the meeting from time to time, without notice other than announcement at the meeting, until a quorum is present.

3.12 *Compensation* . By resolution of the Board of Directors, the directors may be paid their expenses, if any, of attendance at each meeting of the Board of Directors and may be paid a fixed sum for attendance at each meeting of the Board of Directors or a stated salary as director. No such payment shall preclude any director from serving the Corporation in any other capacity and receiving compensation therefor. Members of the executive committee or of special or standing committees may, by resolution of the Board of Directors, be allowed like compensation for attending committee meetings.

3.13 *Procedure* . The Board of Directors shall keep regular minutes of its proceedings. The minutes shall be placed in the minute book of the Corporation.

3.14 *Action without Meeting* . Any action required or permitted to be taken at a meeting of the Board of Directors may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, is signed by all of the members of the Board of Directors. Such consent shall have the same force and effect as a unanimous vote at a meeting. The signed consent, or a signed copy, shall be placed in the minute book.

3.15 *Telephone and Similar Meetings* . Directors and committee members may participate in and hold a meeting by means of conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other. Participation in such a meeting shall constitute presence in person at the meeting, except where a person participates in the meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the ground that the meeting is not lawfully called or convened.

3.16 *Interested Directors; Officers and Security Holders* .

(a) *Validity* . If paragraph (b) is satisfied, no contract or other transaction between the Corporation and any of its directors, officers or security holders, or any corporation or firm in which any of them are directly or indirectly interested, shall be invalid solely because of this relationship or because of the presence of the director, officer or security holder at the meeting authorizing the contract or transaction, or his participation or vote in the meeting or authorization.

(b) *Disclosure, Approval; Fairness* . Paragraph (a) shall apply if:

- (l) The material facts of the relationship or interest of each such director, officer or security holder are known or disclosed:
  - (i) to the Board of Directors and it nevertheless authorizes or ratifies the contract or transaction by a majority of the directors present, each such interested director to be counted in determining whether a quorum is present but not in calculating the majority necessary to carry the vote; or
  - (ii) to the Shareholders and they nevertheless authorize or ratify the contract or transaction by a majority of the shares present, each such interested person to be counted for quorum and voting purposes; or

(2) The contract or transaction is fair to the Corporation as of the time it is authorized or ratified by the Board of Directors or the Shareholders.

(c) *Non-Exclusive* . This provision shall not be construed to invalidate a contract or transaction that would be valid in the absence of this provision.

#### **ARTICLE 4: BOARD COMMITTEES**

4.01 *Designation* . The Board of Directors may, by resolution adopted by a majority of the whole Board, designate an executive committee or other committees, such as a compensation, audit or nominating committee, to assist the Board in the conduct of its responsibilities.

4.02 *Number; Qualification; Term* . A board committee shall consist of one or more directors, one of whom shall be the President. A board committee shall serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

4.03 *Authority* . A board committee, to the extent provided in such resolution, shall have and may exercise all of the authority of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the Corporation, including authority over the use of the corporate seal. However, a board committee, including the executive committee, shall not have the authority of the Board in reference to:

(a) Amending the Articles of Incorporation ;

(b) Approving a plan of merger or consolidation;

(c) Recommending to the Shareholders the sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the property and assets of the Corporation otherwise than in the usual and regular course of its business;

(d) Recommending to the Shareholders a voluntary dissolution of the Corporation or a revocation thereof;

(e) Amending, altering, or repealing these Bylaws or adopting new Bylaws ;

(f) Filling vacancies in or removing members of the Board of Directors or of any committee appointed by the Board of Directors;

(g) Fixing the compensation of any member of such committee;

(h) Altering or repealing any resolution of the Board of Directors which by its terms provides that it shall not be so amendable or repealable;

(i) Declaring a dividend; or

(j) Authorizing the issuance of shares of the Corporation.

4.04 *Change in Number* . The number of board committee members may be increased or decreased from time to time by resolution adopted by a majority of the whole Board of Directors.

4.05 *Removal* . Any member of A board committee may be removed by the Board of Directors by the affirmative vote of a majority of the whole Board, whenever in its judgment the best interests of the Corporation will be served thereby.

4.06 *Vacancies* . A vacancy occurring in a board committee (by death, resignation, removal or otherwise) may be filled by the Board of Directors in the manner provided for original designation in Bylaw 4.01.

4.07 *Meetings* . Time, place and notice, (if any) of board committee meetings shall be determined by a board committee.

4.08 *Quorum; Majority Vote* . At meetings of a board committee, a majority of the number of members designated by the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The act of a majority of the members present at any meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of a board committee, except as otherwise specifically provided by statute, the Articles of Incorporation , or these Bylaws . If a quorum is not present at a meeting of a board committee, the members present may adjourn the meeting from time to time, without notice other than an announcement at the meeting, until a quorum is present.

4.09 *Compensation* . By resolution of the Board of Directors, the members of a board committee may be paid their expenses, if any, of attendance at each meeting of a board meeting and may be paid a fixed sum for attendance at each meeting of a board committee or a stated salary as member. No such payment shall preclude any member from serving the Corporation in any other capacity and receiving compensation therefor.

4.10 *Procedure* . A board committee shall keep regular minutes of its proceedings and report the same to the Board of Directors when required. The minutes of the proceedings of a board committee shall be placed in the minute book of the Corporation.

4.11 *Action without Meeting* . Any action required or permitted to be taken at a meeting of a board committee may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, is signed by all the members of a board committee. Such consent shall have the same force and effect as a unanimous vote at a meeting. The signed consent, or a signed copy, shall be placed in the minute book.

4.12 *Telephone and Similar Meetings* . Committee members may participate in and hold a meeting by means of conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other. Participation in such a meeting shall constitute presence in person at the meeting, except where a person participates in the meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the ground that the meeting is not lawfully called or convened.

4.13 *Responsibility* . The designation of a board committee and the delegation of authority to it shall not operate to relieve the Board of Directors, or any member thereof, of any responsibility imposed upon it or him by law.

#### ARTICLE 5: NOTICE

5.01 *Method* . Whenever by statute, the Articles of Incorporation , these Bylaws , or otherwise, notice is required to be given to a director, committee member, or security holder, and no provision is made as to how the notice shall be given, it shall not be construed to mean personal notice, but any such notice may be given: (a) in writing, by mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the director, committee member, or security holder at the address appearing on the books of the Corporation; or (b) in any other method permitted by law. Any notice required or permitted to be given by mail shall be deemed given at the time when the same is thus deposited in the United States mails.

5.02 *Waiver* . Whenever, by statute or the Articles of Incorporation or these Bylaws , notice is required to be given to a security holder, a committee member, or director, a waiver thereof in writing signed by the person or persons entitled to such notice, whenever before or after the time stated in such notice, shall be equivalent to the giving of such notice. Attendance at a meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except where a person attends for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the ground that the meeting is not lawfully called or convened.

#### ARTICLE 6: OFFICERS AND AGENTS

6.01 *Number; Qualification; Election; Term* .

(a) The Corporation shall have: (1) a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and a Treasurer; and (2) such other officers (including a Chairman of the Board and additional Vice Presidents) and assistant officers and agents as the Board of Directors may think necessary.

(b) No officer or agent need be a Shareholder, a director or a resident of any particular state.

(c) Officers named in Bylaw 6.01(a)(1) shall be elected by the Board of Directors on the expiration of an officer's term or whenever a vacancy exists. Officers and agents named in Bylaw 6.01(a)(2) may be elected by the Board of any meeting.

(d) Unless otherwise specified by the Board at the time of election or appointment, or in an employment contract approved by the Board, each officer's and agent's term shall end at the first meeting of directors after the next annual meeting of Shareholders. He shall serve until the end of his term or, if earlier, his death, resignation, or removal.

(e) Any two or more offices may be held by the same person, except that the President and the Secretary shall not be the same person.

6.02 *Removal* . Any officer or agent elected or appointed by the Board of Directors may be removed by the Board of Directors whenever in its judgment the best interests of the Corporation will be served thereby. Such removal shall be without prejudice to the contract rights, if any, of the person so removed. Election or appointment of an officer or agent shall not of itself create contract rights.

6.03 *Vacancies* . Any vacancy occurring in any office of the Corporation (by death, resignation, removal or otherwise) may be filled by the Board of Directors.

6.04 *Authority* . Officers and agents shall have such authority and perform such duties in the management of the Corporation as are provided in these Bylaws or as may be determined by resolution of the Board of Directors not inconsistent with these Bylaws .

6.05 *Compensation* . The compensation of officers and agents shall be fixed from time to time by the Board of Directors.

6.06 *President* . The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Corporation; he shall preside at all meetings of the Shareholders and the Board of Directors, shall have general and active management of the business and affairs of the Corporation, shall see that all orders and resolutions of the Board are carried into effect. He shall perform such other duties and have such other authority and powers as the Board of Directors may from time to time prescribe.

6.07 *Vice President* . The Vice Presidents in the order of their seniority, unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors, shall, in the absence or disability of the President, perform the duties and have the authority and exercise the powers of the President. They shall perform such other duties and have such other authority and powers as the Board of Directors may from time to time prescribe or as the President may from time to time delegate.

6.08 *Secretary* .

(a) The Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Board of Directors and all meetings of the Shareholders and record all votes, actions and the minutes of all proceedings in a book to be kept for that purpose and shall perform like duties for the executive and other committees when required.

(b) He shall give, or cause to be given, notice of all meetings of the Shareholders and special meetings of the Board of Directors.

(c) He shall keep in safe custody the seal of the Corporation and, when authorized by the Board of Directors or a board committee, affix it to any instrument requiring it. When so affixed, it shall be attested by his signature or by the signature of the Treasurer or an Assistant Secretary.

(d) He shall be under the supervision of the President. He shall perform such other duties and have such other authority and powers as the Board of Directors may from time to time prescribe or as the President may from time to time prescribe.

6.09 *Assistant Secretary* . The Assistant Secretaries in the order of their seniority, unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors, shall, in the absence or disability of the Secretary, perform the duties and have the authority and exercise the powers of the Secretary. They shall perform such other duties and have such other powers as the Board of Directors may from time to time prescribe or as the President may from time to time prescribe.

6.10 *Treasurer* .

(a) The Treasurer shall have the custody of the corporate funds and securities and shall keep full and accurate accounts of receipts and disbursements of the Corporation and shall deposit all moneys and other valuables in the name and to the credit of the Corporation in depositories designated by the Board of Directors.

(b) He shall disburse the funds of the Corporation as ordered by the Board of Directors, and prepare financial statements as they direct.

(c) If required by the Board of Directors, he shall give the Corporation a bond (in such form, in such sum, and with such surety or sureties as shall be satisfactory to the Board) for the faithful performance of the duties of his office and for the restoration to the Corporation, in case of his death, resignation, retirement or removal from office, of all books, papers, vouchers, money and other property of whatever kind in his possession or under his control belonging to the Corporation.

(d) He shall perform such other duties and have such other authority and powers as the Board of Directors may from time to time prescribe or as the President may from time to time delegate.

6.11 *Assistant Treasurers* . The Assistant Treasurers in the order of their seniority, unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors, shall, in the absence or disability of the Treasurer, perform the duties and have the authority and exercise the powers of the Treasurer. They shall perform such other duties and have such other powers as the Board of Directors may from time to time prescribe or the President may from time to time delegate.

#### **ARTICLE 7: CERTIFICATES AND SHAREHOLDERS**

7.01 *Certificates* . Certificates in the form determined by the Board of Directors shall be delivered representing all shares to which Shareholders are entitled. Certificates shall be consecutively numbered and shall be entered in the books of the Corporation as they are issued. Each certificate shall state on its face the holder's name, the number and class of shares, the par value of shares or a statement that such shares are without par value, and such other matters as may be required by law. It shall be signed by the President or a Vice President and such other officer or officers as the Board of Directors shall designate, and may be sealed with the seal of the Corporation or a facsimile thereof. If a certificate is countersigned by a transfer agent, or an assistant transfer agent or registered by a registrar (either of which is other than the Corporation or an employee of the Corporation), the signature of any officer may be facsimile.

7.02 *Issuance* . Shares (both treasury and authorized but unissued) may be issued for such consideration (not less than par value) and to such persons as the Board of Directors may determine from time to time. Shares may not be issued until the full amount of the consideration, fixed as provided by law, has been paid.



7.03 *Payment for Shares* .

(a) *Kind* . The consideration for this issuance of shares shall consist of money paid, labor done, (including services actually performed for the Corporation), property (tangible or intangible) actually received, promissory notes or the promise of future services.

(b) *Valuation* . In the absence of fraud in the transaction, the judgment of the Board of Directors as to the value of consideration received shall be conclusive.

(c) *Effect* . When consideration, fixed as provided by law, has been paid, the shares shall be deemed to have been issued and shall be considered fully paid and nonassessable.

(d) *Allocation of Consideration* . The consideration received for shares shall be allocated by the Board of Directors, in accordance with law, between stated capital and capital surplus accounts.

7.04 *Subscription* . Unless otherwise provided in the subscription agreement, subscriptions for shares, whether made before or after organization of the Corporation, shall be paid in full at such time or in such installments and at such times as shall be determined by the Board of Directors. Any call made by the Board of Directors for payment on subscriptions shall be uniform as to all shares of the same series. In case of default in the payment on any installment or call when payment is due, the Corporation may proceed to collect the amount due in the same manner as any debt due to the Corporation.

7.05 *Lien* . For any indebtedness of a Shareholder to the Corporation, the Corporation shall have a first and prior lien on all shares of its stock owned by him and on all dividends or other distributions declared thereon.

7.06 *Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Certificates* . The Corporation shall issue a new certificate in place of any certificate for shares previously issued if the registered owner of the certificate:

(a) *Claim* . Makes proof in affidavit form that it has been lost, destroyed or wrongfully taken; and

(b) *Timely Request* . Requests the issuance of a new certificate before the Corporation has notice that the certificate has been acquired by a purchaser for value in good faith and without notice of an adverse claim; and

(c) *Bond* . Gives a bond in such form, and with such surety or sureties, with fixed or open penalty, as the Corporation may direct, to indemnify the Corporation (and its transfer agent and registrar, if any) against any claim that may be made on account of the alleged loss, destruction, or theft of the certificate; and

(d) *Other Requirements* . Satisfies any other reasonable requirements imposed by the Corporation. When a certificate has been lost, apparently destroyed or wrongfully taken, and the holder of record fails to notify the Corporation within a reasonable time after he has notice of it, and the Corporation registers a transfer of the shares represented by the certificate before receiving such notification, the holder of record is precluded from making any claim against the Corporation for the transfer or for a new certificate.

7.07 *Registration of Transfer* . The Corporation shall register the transfer of a certificate for shares presented to it for transfer if:

(a) *Endorsement* . The certificate is properly endorsed by the registered owner or by his duly authorized attorney; and

(b) *Guarantee and Effectiveness of Signature* . The signature of such person has been guaranteed by a national banking association or member of New York Stock Exchange, and reasonable assurance is given that such endorsements are effective; and

(c) *Adverse Claims* . The Corporation has no notice of an adverse claim or has discharged any duty to inquire into such a claim; and

(d) *Collection of Taxes* . Any applicable law relating to the collection of taxes has been complied with.

7.08 *Registered Owner* . Prior to due presentment for registration of transfer of a certificate for shares, the Corporation may treat the registered owner as the person exclusively entitled to vote, to receive notices and otherwise to exercise all the rights and powers of a Shareholder.

7.09 *Pre-Emptive Rights* . No Shareholder or other person shall have any pre-emptive right whatsoever.

## **ARTICLE 8: GENERAL PROVISIONS**

8.01 *Dividends and Reserves* .

(a) *Declaration and Payment* . Subject to statute and the Articles of Incorporation, dividends may be declared by the Board of Directors at any regular or special meeting and may be paid in cash, in property, or in shares of the Corporation. The declaration and payment shall be at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

(b) *Record Date* . The Board of Directors shall fix in advance a record date for the purpose of determining Shareholders entitled to receive payment of any dividend, the record date to be not more than 50 days before the payment date of such dividend. In compliance with Rule 10b-17 as promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, within the time period specified, the Corporation shall notify any stock exchange or interdealer quotation system that quotes or lists its capital stock advising the exchange or quotation system of the record date, payment date, the class of listed or quoted stock, and the dividend amount.

(c) *Reserves* . By resolution the Board of Directors may create such reserve or reserves out of the earned surplus of the Corporation as the directors from time to time, in their discretion, think proper to provide for contingencies, or to equalize dividends, or to repair or maintain any property of the Corporation, or for any other purpose they think beneficial to the Corporation. The directors may modify or abolish any such reserve in the manner in which it was created.

8.02 *Books and Records* . The Corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall keep minutes of the proceedings of its Shareholders and Board of Directors, and shall keep at its registered office or principal place of business, or at the office of its transfer agent or registrar, a record of its Shareholders, giving the names and addresses of all Shareholders and the number and class of the shares held by each.

8.03 *Annual Report* . While a class of its stock is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Corporation shall mail to each Shareholder an annual report conforming to the requirements set forth under such act.

8.04 *Checks and Notes* . All checks or demands for money and notes of the Corporation shall be signed by such officer or officers or such other person or persons as the Board of Directors may from time to time designate.

8.05 *Fiscal Year* . The fiscal year of the Corporation shall be fixed by resolution of the Board of Directors.

8.06 *Seal* . The Corporation seal (of which there may be one or more exemplars) shall contain the name of the Corporation and the name of the state of incorporation. The seal may be used by impressing it or reproducing a facsimile of it, or otherwise.

8.07 *Indemnification; Insurance* .

(a) *Persons* . The Corporation shall indemnify, to the extent provided in paragraphs (b), (d) or (f):

(1) Any person who is or was director, officer, agent or employee of the Corporation, and

(2) Any person who serves or served at the Corporation's request as a director, officer, agent, employee, partner or trustee of another corporation or of a partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise.

(b) *Extent--Derivative Suits* . In case of a suit by or in the right of the Corporation against a person named in paragraph (a) by reason of his holding a position named in paragraph (a), the Corporation shall indemnify him if he satisfies the standard in paragraph (c), for expenses (including attorneys' fees but excluding amounts paid in settlement) actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with the defense or settlement of the suit.

(c) *Standard--Derivative Suits* . In case of a suit by or in the right of the Corporation, a person named in paragraph (a) shall be indemnified only if:

(1) He is successful on the merits or otherwise, or

(2) He acted in good faith in the transaction which is the subject of the suit, and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the Corporation. However, he shall not be indemnified in respect of any claim, issue or matter as to which he has been adjudged liable for negligence or misconduct in the performance of his duty to the Corporation unless (and only to the extent that) the court in which the suit was brought shall determine, upon application, that despite the adjudication but in view of all the circumstances, he is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for such expenses as the court shall deem proper.

(d) *Extent--Nonderivative Suits* . In case of a suit, action or proceeding, (whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative), other than a suit by or in the right of the Corporation, together hereafter referred to as a nonderivative suit, against a person named in paragraph (a) by reason of his holding a position named in paragraph (a), the Corporation shall indemnify him if he satisfies the standard in paragraph (e), for amounts actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with the defense or settlement of the nonderivative suit as (1) expenses (including attorney's fees), (2) amounts paid in settlement, (3) judgments, and (4) fines.

(e) *Standard--Non-derivative Suits* . In case of a non-derivative suit, a person named in paragraph (a) shall be indemnified only if:

(1) He is successful on the merits or otherwise, or

(2) He acted in good faith in the transaction which is the subject of the non-derivative suit, and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the Corporation and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, he had no reason to believe his conduct was unlawful. The termination of a non-derivative suit by judgment, order, settlement, conviction, or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the person failed to satisfy the standard of this paragraph (e)(2).

(f) *Determination That Standard Has Been Met* . A determination that the standard of paragraph (c) or (e) has been satisfied may be made by a court. Or, except as stated in paragraph (c)(2)(2nd sentence), the determination may be made by:

(1) A majority of the directors of the Corporation (whether or not a quorum) who were not parties to the action, suit or proceeding, or

(2) Independent legal counsel (appointed by a majority of the directors of the Corporation, whether or not a quorum, or elected by the Shareholders of the Corporation) in a written opinion, or

(3) The Shareholders of the Corporation.

(g) *Proration* . Anyone making a determination under paragraph (f) may determine that a person has met the standards as to some matters but not as to others, and may reasonably prorate amounts to be indemnified.

(h) *Advance Payment* . The Corporation may pay in advance any expenses (including attorneys' fees) which may become subject to indemnification under paragraphs (a)-(g) if:

(1) The Board of Directors authorizes the specific payment, and

(2) The person receiving the payment undertakes in writing to repay unless it is ultimately determined that he is entitled to indemnification by the Corporation under paragraphs (a)-(g).

(i) *Nonexclusive* . The indemnification provided by paragraphs (a)-(g) shall not be exclusive of any other rights to which a person may be entitled by law, bylaw , agreement, vote of Shareholders or disinterested directors, or otherwise.

(j) *Continuation* . The indemnification and advance payment provided by paragraphs (a)-(g) shall continue as to a person who has ceased to hold a position named in paragraph (a) and shall inure to his heirs, executors and administrators.

(k) *Insurance* . The Corporation may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any person who holds or who has held any position named in paragraph (a), against any liability incurred by him in any such position, or arising out of his status as such, whether or not the Corporation would have power to indemnify him against such liability under paragraphs (a)-(h).

(l) *Reports* . Indemnification payments, advance payments, and insurance purchases and payments made under paragraphs (a)-(k) shall be reported in writing to the Shareholders of the Corporation with the next notice of annual meeting, or within six months, whichever is sooner.

8.08 *Resignation* . Any director, committee member, officer or agent may resign by giving written notice to the President or the Secretary. The resignation shall take effect at the time specified therein, or immediately if no time is specified. Unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective.

8.09 *Amendment of Bylaws* .

(a) These Bylaws may be altered, amended, or repealed at any meeting of the Board of Directors at which a quorum is present, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present at such meeting, provided notice of the proposed alteration, amendment, or repeal is contained in the notice of the meeting.

(b) These Bylaws may also be altered, amended, or repealed at any meeting of the Shareholders at which a quorum is present or represented, by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting and entitled to vote thereat, provided notice of the proposed alteration, amendment or repeal is contained in the notice of the meeting.

8.10 *Construction* . Whenever the context so requires, the masculine shall include the feminine and neuter, and the singular shall include the plural, and conversely. If any portion of these Bylaws shall be invalid or inoperative, then, so far as is reasonable and possible:

(a) The remainder of these Bylaws shall be considered valid and operative, and

(b) Effect shall be given to the intent manifested by the portion held invalid or inoperative.

8.11 *Table of Contents ; Headings* . The table of contents and headings are for organization, convenience and clarity. In interpreting these Bylaws , they shall be subordinated in importance to the other written material.

8.12 *Relation to Articles of Incorporation* . These Bylaws are subject to and governed by, the Articles of Incorporation .

We the undersigned, President and Secretary of the Corporation do hereby certify that the foregoing Bylaws are the true and legal Bylaws of Life Partners Holdings, Inc., a Texas corporation, which were adopted pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger and became effective as of February 19, 2003.





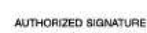
/s/ Brian Pardo

Brian Pardo, President

Attest:

/s/ R. Scott Peden

R. Scott Peden, Secretary

 <b>LP</b> <b>Number</b>	<b>COMMON STOCK</b> <small>INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS</small>	<b>LPHI</b> <b>Life Partners Holdings, Inc.</b>	<b>Shares</b> <b>COMMON STOCK</b> <small>SEE REVERSE FOR CERTAIN DEFINITIONS</small> <b>CUSIP 53215T 10 6</b>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100px; width: 100%;"></div>			
<p>THIS CERTIFIES THAT</p> <p>IS THE RECORD HOLDER OF</p> <p>FULLY PAID AND NONASSESSABLE SHARES OF THE COMMON STOCK \$0.01 PAR VALUE, OF</p> <p><b>LIFE PARTNERS HOLDINGS, INC.</b></p> <p>transferable on the books of the Corporation by the holder hereof in person or by a duly authorized attorney upon surrender of this Certificate properly endorsed. This Certificate is not valid unless countersigned and registered by the Transfer Agent and Registrar.</p> <p>WITNESS the facsimile seal of the Corporation and the facsimile signatures of its duly authorized officers.</p> <p>Dated: _____</p>			
 <small>SECRETARY</small>		 <small>CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER</small>	
			

**LIFE PARTNERS HOLDINGS, INC.**

The following abbreviations, when used in the inscription on the face of this certificate, shall be construed as though they were written out in full according to applicable laws or regulations:

TEN COM – as tenants in common  
TEN ENT – as tenants by the entireties  
JT TEN – as joint tenants with right of survivorship and not as tenants in common

UNIF GIFT MIN ACT.....Custodian.....  
(Cust) (Minor)  
under Uniform Gifts to Minors  
Act.....  
(State)

Additional abbreviations may also be used though not in the above list.

For value received, \_\_\_\_\_ hereby sell, assign and transfer unto

PLEASE INSERT SOCIAL SECURITY OR OTHER  
IDENTIFYING NUMBER OF ASSIGNEE

(PLEASE PRINT OR TYPEWRITE NAME AND ADDRESS, INCLUDING ZIP CODE, OF ASSIGNEE)

\_\_\_\_\_ Shares  
of the Capital Stock represented by the within Certificate, and do hereby irrevocably constitute and appoint

\_\_\_\_\_ Attorney  
to transfer the said stock on the books of the within named Corporation with full power of substitution in the premises.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTICE:** THE SIGNATURE TO THIS ASSIGNMENT MUST CORRESPOND WITH THE NAME AS WRITTEN UPON THE FACE OF THE CERTIFICATE IN EVERY PARTICULAR, WITHOUT ALTERATION OR ENLARGEMENT OR ANY CHANGE WHATSOEVER.

**SIGNATURE(S) GUARANTEED:** \_\_\_\_\_

THE SIGNATURE(S) SHOULD BE GUARANTEED BY AN ELIGIBLE GUARANTOR INSTITUTION (BANKS, STOCKBROKERS, SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS AND CREDIT UNIONS WITH MEMBERSHIP IN AN APPROVED SIGNATURE GUARANTEE MEDALLION PROGRAM), PURSUANT TO S.E.C. RULE 17Ad-15.





**LIFE PARTNERS HOLDINGS, INC.**

**SUBSIDIARIES**

**February 28, 2010**

	<b><u>Name of Subsidiary</u></b>	<b><u>State of Organization</u></b>
1.	Life Partners, Inc.	Texas
2.	LPHI Management Services, LLC	Delaware
3.	LPHI Preferred Private Issue Series I, LLC	Delaware
4.	Alpha Innovation Fund I, L.P.	Delaware

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**CERTIFICATION  
PURSUANT TO SECTION 13a-14  
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED**

I, Brian D. Pardo, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Life Partners Holdings, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report; and
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report; and
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
  - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
  - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 12, 2010

/s/ Brian D. Pardo

\_\_\_\_\_  
Brian D. Pardo  
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive  
Officer

**CERTIFICATION  
PURSUANT TO SECTION 13a-14  
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED**

I, David M. Martin, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Life Partners Holdings, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report; and
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report; and
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
  - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
  - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 12, 2010

/s/ David M. Martin

\_\_\_\_\_  
David M. Martin  
Chief Accounting Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. 1350  
(As adopted pursuant to 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)**

For the Annual Report of Life Partners Holdings, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ending February 28, 2010 (the "Report"), the undersigned Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company hereby certify that:

- (i) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and
- (ii) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as of and for the periods covered in the Report.

Dated: May 12, 2010

/s/ Brian D. Pardo

Chief Executive Officer

/s/ David M. Martin

Chief Accounting Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Life Partners Holdings, Inc. and will be retained by it and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

[This Section 906 certification accompanies the Report, but is not "filed" as part of the Report.]

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# **EXHIBIT B**

Sent: Wednesday, June 01, 2011 8:13 AM

Subject: Statement from Brian Pardo concerning late filing of 10-K and restating valuations

Gentlemen -

Yesterday we filed for an extension of the time to file our annual 10K which should have been filed by May 15th because the Auditors have not yet completed their part. Quite frankly I am confident that the SEC is interfering with us by trying to unnerve the Auditors (by asking frivolous questions) which has added to the delay in getting out the 10K which is done and ready to release. They are trying to force us to "restate" our revenue recognition criteria; one that has been in use for ten years now.

Restating for any period, for any reason is viewed by the market as an implicit admission that prior quarters were probably misstated, which they were not. We do expect to file shortly, but the WSJ called last night to print another negative article.

There is no reason to restate because any proposed adjustment is immaterial under GAAP guidelines. E&Y signed off on our revenue recognition criteria policy last year and every other audit firm has as well since we went public in 2000. However some of your clients will probably read about it in the WSJ or in some other supposedly legitimate news media. And, the shorts will no doubt make a big deal about it.

My position is we either ratify the 10k as is very soon or we will take action against E&Y as well as with the SEC in Washington. It is time to put an end to this nonsense! I believe E&Y is trying to mitigate problems they may have with the SEC at our expense. For instance, we were never told by E&Y that they audited at least one large organization in the Madoff matter.

We are well within GAAP boundaries regarding every aspect of our financial statements including all materials created, used or reviewed in relation to our published financial statements. We have ten years of doing this the exact same way and every Auditor from every firm for the entire time has signed off on every single 10k over those last 10 years.

Brian

PS You are authorized to share my statement with concerned clients and Licensees, but, not the press although the matter is in the public domain now.

# EXHIBIT C



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION

SEAN TURNBOW, WILLIAM and )  
MARY RICE, ROBERT YOSKOWITZ, )  
FREDERICK VIEIRA, and )  
ANTHONY TAYLOR, on behalf )  
of themselves and all others )  
similarly situated, )

Plaintiffs, )

VS. )

NO. 3:11-CV-1030-M

LIFE PARTNERS, INC., LIFE )  
PARTNERS HOLDINGS, INC., )  
BRIAN D. PARDO, and R. SCOTT )  
PEDEN, )

Defendants. )

ORAL AND VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF  
R. SCOTT PEDEN,  
AS THE CORPORATE REPRESENTATIVE OF  
LIFE PARTNERS, INC.  
DECEMBER 13, 2011

Job Number: 44651

1 answered.

2 A. You know, he performs work on -- on a  
3 consulting basis for us, but he's not an employee, if  
4 that's what you're asking.

5 Q. It's not, but that's -- but thank you for the  
6 clarification.

7 Dr. Cassidy has performed work for LPI on  
8 an ongoing basis?

9 A. Since 1999.

10 Q. Thank you.

11 How is Dr. Cassidy retained by LPI for  
12 those purposes?

13 A. It's my understanding that when our prior  
14 consulting physician, Dr. John C. Kelly, died,  
15 Dr. Cassidy was familiar with his practice -- I think  
16 they were either partners or shared office space or --  
17 I don't know exactly what the relationship was, but  
18 they were -- they knew of each other, and at the  
19 funeral where our chairman, Mr. Brian Pardo, went out  
20 to attend, Dr. Cassidy spoke with him, said he was  
21 familiar with the work that Dr. Kelly was doing, and if  
22 Brian -- you know, that he felt confident he would be  
23 able to do that, and if Brian wanted him to -- to do  
24 that, he would continue on with the work because he  
25 knew the -- you know, we still needed a consulting

1 A. Just the institutional.

2 Q. All of the retail investors get Dr. Cassidy's  
3 life expectancies?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. And that's been true since Dr. Cassidy was  
6 first engaged?

7 A. Yes, sir.

8 Q. And it's still true today?

9 A. Yes, sir.

10 Q. On the retail life settlement contracts, LPI  
11 acts as purchasing agent for the purchasers, the retail  
12 investors; is that correct?

13 MS. YINGLING: Objection, vague and  
14 ambiguous.

15 A. You mean as opposed to the institutional ones  
16 or --

17 Q. I didn't really mean to say it was different  
18 with the institutional ones; I just don't care as much  
19 about them, so I was excluding them from my question.  
20 Let me -- let me start over, though, if I may.

21 On the retail life settlements contracts  
22 that Dr. Cassidy provides life expectancies for, on  
23 those contracts, LPI is acting as a purchasing agent  
24 for the retail customers; is that correct?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. All of them? Are there any exceptions to  
2 that?

3 MS. YINGLING: Objection, vague and  
4 ambiguous.

5 A. Not that I can think of.

6 Q. Is there anything about my question, my last  
7 question, that you found confusing or unclear?

8 A. No.

9 Q. I'd like to mark the next four exhibits as a  
10 group, Mr. Peden, and give you a chance to look at  
11 them. They are agency and policy funding agreements of  
12 Mr. Turnbow.

13 Let me just take a second and get those  
14 marked.

15 (Exhibit Numbers 2-5 marked.)

16 MR. BRIDGES: Let's go off the record.  
17 These contracts have gotten shuffled a little bit.  
18 Let's straighten them out.

19 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 10:37 a.m.  
20 We are off the record.

21 (Recess 10:37-10:41 a.m.)

22 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 10:41 a.m.  
23 We are on the record.

24 Q. Mr. Peden, I'm handing you what's been marked  
25 Exhibits 2, 3, 4, and 5. Would you take a look through

1       them and tell me if you recognize them as LPI  
2       agreements.

3             A.   Yes.

4             Q.   Thank you.

5                       These are form agreements that LPI has  
6       used with its retail customers; is that right?

7             A.   Yes, during this time period.

8             Q.   They're all dated at some point -- all of  
9       these are dated at some point in 2006.

10                      Can you tell me when these particular  
11       forms were in use at LPI?

12             A.   Not off the top of my head, but that seems  
13       about right, being used in the 2006 time period.

14             Q.   Have the forms changed over the years?

15             A.   They have, yes.

16             Q.   How many times; do you know?

17             A.   I couldn't say off the top of my head.

18             Q.   Can you tell me what any of the changes have  
19       been?

20             A.   Essentially, they are the same form, but there  
21       have been tweaks, you know, made in formatting and the  
22       addition of -- of certain disclosure statements, things  
23       like that. I -- I couldn't enumerate them off the top  
24       of my head, but, you know, we can go back and look and  
25       see.

1 that's what everybody called it, so we went with that.

2 We have changed escrow agents. For  
3 example, this is Sterling Trust Company, and they later  
4 were purchased by United Western Bancorp, I think it  
5 is. Anyway, so they -- that name was changed,  
6 obviously.

7 Earlier forms of this agreement, as I  
8 said, it had some different formatting. Some of  
9 this -- some of the disclosures that are in bold relate  
10 to making the nature of the agreement more specific,  
11 the obligations and requirements, including compliance  
12 with applicable regulations.

13 Q. Okay. Since 1999, when Dr. Cassidy began  
14 performing work in connection with contracts like  
15 these, the forms have been materially the same; is that  
16 correct?

17 A. I would say materially the same, yes.

18 Q. And the distinctions or the changes as -- as  
19 the forms have evolved through the years largely  
20 concern administrative or detail-type issues?

21 A. Without having the ability to go back and see  
22 on the time frame -- like, for example, I can't  
23 require -- I can't recall -- I think it was 1998 when  
24 we first expanded the paragraph 3, for example. So in  
25 the time frame that you're talking about, I believe

1 that's correct.

2 Q. And moving forward in years to the present,  
3 the forms are still in use, without material changes to  
4 them?

5 A. Yeah. I can't think of a change that would  
6 have been material. It looks like everything's here,  
7 or most everything is -- is about the same.

8 Q. Exhibits 4 and 5 are agency agreements. Are  
9 there distinctions in how LPI deals with its customers  
10 based on which of these two forms, the -- you know, I  
11 need to start that question over. I have my copies  
12 marked incorrectly, I think, even after we took a break  
13 to -- to correct that.

14 Are Exhibits 4 and 5 the same document or  
15 are they different documents?

16 A. They are different documents.

17 Q. One is an agency agreement for purchases  
18 through an IRA?

19 A. That would be Number 5 -- mine is marked as  
20 Number 5.

21 Q. Good.

22 And the other is an agency agreement that  
23 does not say it's for IRA purchases, correct?

24 A. That's correct. And that's marked as Number  
25 4.

1 Q. Thank you.

2 These two documents, is there a difference  
3 in how Life Partners -- how LPI treats its customers  
4 depending on which of these two agency agreements is in  
5 play?

6 MS. YINGLING: Objection, the documents  
7 speak for themselves.

8 A. The structure of the transaction is different,  
9 but the function that Life Partners performs is  
10 essentially the same.

11 Q. Is there any difference at all in terms of how  
12 life expectancies are used?

13 A. No. That would have no bearing on the  
14 transaction structure.

15 Q. Is there any difference in the pricing of the  
16 contracts depending upon whether it's an IRA or a  
17 non-IRA agency agreement?

18 A. No.

19 Q. Under the agency agreements with its retail  
20 customers, LPI acts on behalf of the purchasers as  
21 their agent, correctly -- is that correct?

22 A. That's correct.

23 Q. It wasn't asked very well, but I still -- I  
24 still got it correct?

25 A. I believe so, yes.



1 this, yes.

2 Q. And to act diligently?

3 A. Well, as I said, within the context of those  
4 things for which we've been appointed as agent, yes.

5 Q. The things that LPI does as purchasing agent  
6 it should do in the interests of the purchasers and it  
7 should do diligently, correct?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Is that true regardless of whether the  
10 contract is one that specifies the purchase through an  
11 IRA or not through an IRA?

12 A. I don't know that that language appears in  
13 the -- we could read it, but ... the obligation to, you  
14 know, act as agent for the benefit of the principal  
15 is -- is clearly set forth. I mean, those things that  
16 you're supposed to do are very -- it's a limited power  
17 of attorney.

18 Q. To the extent LPI is acting as the agent for  
19 its purchasers, it is to act diligently?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. As purchasing agent, LPI identifies, examines,  
22 and purchases policies on behalf of the purchasers?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. This includes obtaining a life expectancy  
25 estimate?

1 A. Yes, sir.

2 Q. And disclosing that to the purchasers?

3 A. Yes, sir.

4 Q. And the purchasers that we're talking about in  
5 these agency agreements, those are LPI's retail  
6 customers?

7 A. Yes, sir.

8 Q. As purchasing agent, LPI engages Dr. Cassidy  
9 to provide -- I'm going to start that over and change  
10 the tense of my verb to past tense. Forgive me.

11 As purchasing agent, LPI engaged  
12 Dr. Cassidy to provide a life expectancy on all of  
13 these contracts, all of its contracts with retail  
14 customers?

15 A. Yes, sir.

16 Q. Recently, LPI started getting life  
17 expectancies from another source in addition to  
18 Dr. Cassidy?

19 A. Yes, sir.

20 Q. What is that source?

21 A. 21st Services.

22 Q. When did that begin?

23 A. Early in the year, I'd say -- well, I can't  
24 remember specifically the month. I'm seems like  
25 February, maybe, or March. Earlier this year.

1 Q. This is a change in the methodology for  
2 obtaining life expectancies for retail customers at  
3 LPI?

4 A. No.

5 Q. It's not a change in the methodology?

6 A. Not a change in the methodology. It's the  
7 addition of another life expectancy opinion.

8 Q. And why was this addition made?

9 A. After the article in The Wall Street Journal  
10 was published, we had a number of clients who were  
11 concerned about, you know, our operations and wanted to  
12 see a second opinion, so basically the market required  
13 it and we went out and got it.

14 Q. On all of the retail customer contracts, LPI  
15 ensures that a life expectancy is provided?

16 A. Yes, sir.

17 Q. And it reports the life expectancy to the  
18 customers?

19 A. Yes, sir.

20 Q. And now, since sometime in 2011, that includes  
21 a life expectancy from 21st Services?

22 A. Yes, sir.

23 Q. As well as from Dr. Cassidy?

24 A. Yes, sir.

25 Q. I'd like to ask you a hypothetical question,

1 Q. As to those two, have either of them been  
2 engaged to do anything other than provide life  
3 expectancy estimates regarding specific policies?

4 A. No.

5 Q. Neither of them have looked at or analyzed one  
6 another's work?

7 A. No.

8 Q. LPI hasn't engaged anyone external to do an  
9 analysis or study of Dr. Cassidy's work?

10 A. No.

11 Q. Or its life expectancies in general?

12 A. No.

13 Q. How about internal studies or analyses? Are  
14 there any LPI internal studies or analyses of  
15 Dr. Cassidy's life expectancy work?

16 A. As I said earlier, the report includes -- you  
17 know, when there's a demise, the report includes what  
18 the life expectancy was and then what the actual  
19 life -- life span was. I don't think we have any --  
20 no, I don't think we have any kind of regular report or  
21 any analysis that's been done on -- you know, on an  
22 ongoing basis as far as, you know, life expectancies or  
23 anything like that.

24 I -- you know, like I said, the -- the  
25 data is there, and so it could be -- it could be

1 Do you mean in your answer to -- to draw a  
2 line between the two?

3 A. No, I was referring to the entire document.  
4 The limitations -- well, that would be within the  
5 entire document.

6 MR. BRIDGES: How do I freeze this screen?

7 (Off the record.)

8 Q. If I understand you right, Mr. Peden, to the  
9 extent that the relationship is set out in the agency  
10 agreement and special power of attorney, Life Partners,  
11 LPI, agrees that it has a fiduciary responsibility  
12 under that agreement?

13 A. As agent for the principal, yes.

14 Q. In retaining Dr. Cassidy, does LPI agree that  
15 retaining him is a -- one of its obligations to act as  
16 a fiduciary? That was just horribly asked. Let me  
17 start completely over.

18 Does LPI agree that it's acting as a  
19 fiduciary to its retail customers in retaining someone  
20 to provide life expectancy estimates?

21 MS. YINGLING: Objection to the extent it  
22 calls for a legal conclusion.

23 A. Part of our -- well, the obligations that Life  
24 Partners has as agent are set forth within the  
25 document. I'd have to review the document to see if

1 customers?

2 A. We have no --

3 MS. YINGLING: Objection, vague and  
4 ambiguous.

5 THE WITNESS: Sorry.

6 A. We have no reason to believe that Mr. Cassidy  
7 is not performing a fair and -- doing a fair and  
8 reasonable job and using the ordinary standard of care  
9 with the conduct of his duties.

10 Q. Who hired Dr. Cassidy in the first place?

11 MS. YINGLING: Objection to the extent  
12 that it mischaracterizes prior testimony.

13 MR. BRIDGES: Let me rephrase it.

14 Q. Who retained Dr. Cassidy in the first place?

15 A. As I testified earlier, Mr. Pardo was  
16 approached by Dr. Cassidy, who was familiar with his  
17 work, and it was Mr. Pardo who hired him -- or retained  
18 him, I should say.

19 Q. Mr. Pardo retained -- Mr. Brian Pardo retained  
20 Dr. Cassidy?

21 A. That's correct. On behalf of the company, I  
22 mean.

23 Q. Thank you for that clarification.

24 What did Mr. Pardo or LPI do at that time  
25 to -- or ever to check on Dr. Cassidy's qualifications

1 to do the work he's doing for LPI?

2 A. Dr. Cassidy has an extensive curriculum vitae.  
3 He is licensed in three states to practice medicine.  
4 He is board-certified in oncology as well as  
5 board-certified for internal medicine.

6 MR. BRIDGES: Objection, nonresponsive.

7 Q. I don't mean to nitpick, but I want to know  
8 what LPI did, so let me ask my question again.

9 What has Mr. Pardo or LPI done, at the  
10 time it hired Dr. Cassidy or ever since, to check on or  
11 evaluate Dr. -- Dr. Cassidy's qualifications to do the  
12 work he's doing for LPI?

13 A. We've reviewed Dr. Cassidy's educational  
14 background, his performance in internships and various  
15 programs, his various certifications, the areas in  
16 which he was certified, and his long-standing history  
17 as a practicing physician with a -- a very successful  
18 medical practice.

19 Q. To your knowledge and to LPI's, has  
20 Dr. Cassidy provided life expectancy estimates for  
21 anyone else besides LPI?

22 A. I don't know.

23 Q. Does LPI have any written contracts with  
24 Dr. Cassidy or anyone affiliated with him?

25 A. Yes.

1       them informed about Dr. Cassidy's performance in making  
2       life expectancy determinations?

3               MS. YINGLING: Object to the extent it  
4       assumes facts not in evidence.

5               A. Sorry, I thought the court reporter was going  
6       to say something -- not reporter; the videographer.

7               Q. Would you like me to ask the question again?

8               A. Please, yeah. I was a bit distracted.

9               Q. That's fine.

10              Do you believe LPI acted diligently on  
11       behalf of its life settlements customers in keeping  
12       them informed about Dr. Cassidy's performance in  
13       performing life expectancy estimates?

14              MS. YINGLING: Objection to the extent it  
15       assumes facts not in evidence.

16              A. We did not perform, as I indicated, any kind  
17       of analysis on an ongoing basis like that, other than  
18       what has been disclosed in our public filings.

19              Q. With regard to Dr. Cassidy's compensation,  
20       what can you tell us about the manner in which he's  
21       compensated by LPI?

22              A. He is compensated on a retainer basis at  
23       \$15,000 per month, and \$500 for policies that we close.

24              Q. And that's pursuant to the written contract  
25       you mentioned earlier?



1 opinion. They have to start -- have a point to start  
2 off with.

3 Q. In this case, that would have been  
4 Dr. Cassidy, right?

5 A. In this case, yes.

6 Q. In all cases, except for the most recent ones  
7 in which 21st Services is also involved, correct?

8 A. Well, 21st would also have to have -- have a  
9 starting point.

10 Q. 21st has actuaries, correct?

11 A. I don't know what their structure is.

12 Q. Dr. Cassidy does not have actuarial training,  
13 correct?

14 A. No, Dr. Cassidy is a practicing medical  
15 physician.

16 Q. An oncologist, right?

17 A. And internal medicine, yes.

18 Q. Internal medicine is his general specialty and  
19 oncology his subspecialty, correct?

20 A. I believe he is board-certified in both of  
21 them. I don't know if that was an accurate  
22 representation.

23 Q. Internal medicine is a prerequisite to being  
24 an oncologist, correct?

25 A. I don't know.

1 Q. Dr. Cassidy does not have an actuary on staff?

2 A. Not that I'm aware of.

3 Q. Are you aware of anything that Dr. Cassidy  
4 does that is actuarial in his methodology?

5 A. I know from descriptions he has given, as far  
6 as his methodology, that he begins with, you know,  
7 actuarial tables to see where the life expectancy would  
8 be from those tables.

9 Q. You mean he looks stuff up on the government  
10 tables?

11 A. Yes, sir.

12 Q. And that's the only part that's actuarial of  
13 his methodology?

14 A. Well, you have to start somewhere.

15 MR. BRIDGES: Objection, nonresponsive.

16 Q. Is that the only part of his methodology  
17 that's actuarial?

18 A. I don't know what all he does. I do know that  
19 he starts with standard tables and then modifies them  
20 according to the individual medical opinions -- I mean,  
21 medical history that's provided to him for that  
22 individual.

23 Q. You don't know what all Dr. Cassidy does in  
24 terms of his methodology --

25 A. I know --

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION

SEAN TURNBOW, WILLIAM and )  
MARY RICE, ROBERT YOSKOWITZ, )  
FREDERICK VIEIRA, and )  
ANTHONY TAYLOR, on behalf )  
of themselves and all others )  
similarly situated, )

Plaintiffs, )

VS. )

NO. 3:11-CV-1030-M

LIFE PARTNERS, INC., LIFE )  
PARTNERS HOLDINGS, INC., )  
BRIAN D. PARDO, and R. SCOTT )  
PEDEN, )

Defendants. )

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION

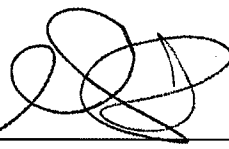
ORAL AND VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF R. SCOTT PEDEN  
DECEMBER 13, 2011

I, Therese J. Casterline, Registered Merit  
Reporter, Certified Realtime Reporter, Certified  
Shorthand Reporter in and for the State of Texas, do  
hereby certify that there came before me on the 13th  
day of December, 2011, at the offices of Naman, Howell,  
Smith & Lee, PLLC, located at 204 Woodhew Drive, Waco,  
Texas, the following named person, to wit:  
R. SCOTT PEDEN, who was duly sworn to testify the  
truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth of

1 knowledge touching and concerning the matters in  
2 controversy in this cause; and that he was thereupon  
3 examined upon his oath and his examination reduced to  
4 typewriting under my supervision; that the deposition  
5 is a true record of the testimony given by the witness,  
6 that review by the witness was requested on the record,  
7 and signature of the witness is to be signed before any  
8 notary public.

9 I further certify that I am neither attorney  
10 nor counsel for nor related to any of the parties to  
11 the action in which this deposition is taken, and  
12 further that I am not a relative or employee of any  
13 attorney or counsel employed by the parties hereto, or  
14 financially interested in this action.

15 Given under my hand on this the 22nd day of  
16 December, 2011.

17   
18

19 Therese J. Casterline, Texas CSR  
20 5001, Expiration Date: 12-31-11  
21 Firm Registration No. 615  
22 TSG Reporting - Worldwide  
23 747 Third Avenue  
24 New York, New York 10017  
25 (877) 702-9580

# **EXHIBIT D**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION

SEAN TURNBOW, WILLIAM and )  
MARY RICE, ROBERT YOSKOWITZ, )  
FREDERICK VIEIRA, and )  
ANTHONY TAYLOR, on behalf )  
of themselves and all others )  
similarly situated, )

Plaintiffs, )

VS. )

NO. 3:11-CV-1030-M

LIFE PARTNERS, INC., LIFE )  
PARTNERS HOLDINGS, INC., )  
BRIAN D. PARDO, and R. SCOTT )  
PEDEN, )

Defendants. )

ORAL AND VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF  
KURT CARR,  
AS THE CORPORATE REPRESENTATIVE OF  
LIFE PARTNERS, INC.  
DECEMBER 13, 2011

Job Number: 44651

1 when I make an offer on a policy, I start with an  
2 acquisition, and the acquisition returns some sort of  
3 a target internal rate of return at a given LE. That's  
4 what we start with. That's how it's done.

5 Q. And with regard to pricing the actual  
6 fractional interests that are then offered for sale to  
7 investors, how are those prices determined?

8 A. Those are the -- it's all the same. I start  
9 with an acquisition. That's their price. So their  
10 fraction is a percentage of that acquisition, which  
11 includes escrow and any fees and whatever we offered  
12 the seller and so forth. That's the total.

13 (Off the record.)

14 Q. Well, what's the formula for coming up with  
15 that price to offer the fractional interest to  
16 potential investors?

17 MS. YINGLING: Objection, asked and  
18 answered.

19 A. Exactly. I'm sorry, I don't know how to  
20 answer it any better than that.

21 MR. BRIDGES: It's not an answer at all.

22 MS. YINGLING: Object to the sidebar.

23 There's not a question.

24 Q. Are life expectancy assessments necessary to  
25 price these investments?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Can you price a fractional interest in a life  
3 insurance policy without a life expectancy?

4 MS. YINGLING: Objection, vague and  
5 ambiguous.

6 A. When you ask me to narrow it down to a  
7 fraction, I'm not thinking about -- I don't work in  
8 fractions, so it --

9 Q. Just the life settlement.

10 A. I just want to make it clear that I -- I just  
11 don't think of it that way.

12 So as far as the life expectancy is used  
13 to determine the escrow required to reserve, the total  
14 escrow required for the life expectancy, so that's done  
15 first, and there's some sort of premium paid every  
16 year, and so there's an outflow of cash from the  
17 person -- from the -- from this point, I guess the  
18 fractional buyer's escrow account, each year that a  
19 premium payment's made -- you have a premium payment  
20 being made every year.

21 And I think this is where you're going,  
22 but I'm not sure. So that's why I keep asking for  
23 clarification on -- on that, and -- and where that's  
24 going, because I'm not -- I'm still not really sure.

25 Q. What I'm trying to do here is just understand



1     how the transaction works and how the life insurance --  
2     how the life settlement contracts are priced, and I  
3     might be using the wrong terms. I'm not familiar with  
4     the industry, so that's kind of where you come in, and  
5     I'm trying to get some guidance from you. And I'm  
6     probably just phrasing the questions wrong, so I'll try  
7     to be more specific.

8                   How do life expectancy assessments factor  
9     into the determination of the price of the investment  
10    of the life insurance?

11           A. It's going to help set my target  
12    acquisition -- or my acquisition based on the target  
13    return for that life expectancy.

14           Q. What is the relationship between the duration  
15    of the life expectancy assessment and the price that  
16    the life settlement contract is ultimately offered to  
17    an investor?

18                   MS. YINGLING: Objection, vague and  
19    ambiguous.

20           A. I -- I could answer based on something more --  
21    I'm having a hard time just being -- with the specific  
22    example.

23           Q. Well, let me give you a hypothetical.

24                   If there were two policies, A and B, with  
25    the exact same elements, except for the life -- the

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION

SEAN TURNBOW, WILLIAM and )  
MARY RICE, ROBERT YOSKOWITZ, )  
FREDERICK VIEIRA, and )  
ANTHONY TAYLOR, on behalf )  
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Plaintiffs, )

VS. )

NO. 3:11-CV-1030-M

LIFE PARTNERS, INC., LIFE )  
PARTNERS HOLDINGS, INC., )  
BRIAN D. PARDO, and R. SCOTT )  
PEDEN, )

Defendants. )

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION

ORAL AND VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF KURT CARR

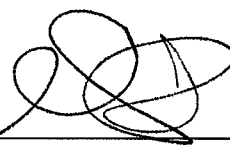
DECEMBER 13, 2011

I, Therese J. Casterline, Registered Merit  
Reporter, Certified Realtime Reporter, Certified  
Shorthand Reporter in and for the State of Texas, do  
hereby certify that there came before me on the 13th  
day of December, 2011, at the offices of Naman, Howell,  
Smith & Lee, PLLC, located at 204 Woodhew Drive, Waco,  
Texas, the following named person, to wit: KURT CARR,  
who was duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole  
truth, and nothing but the truth of knowledge touching

1 and concerning the matters in controversy in this  
2 cause; and that he was thereupon examined upon his oath  
3 and his examination reduced to typewriting under my  
4 supervision; that the deposition is a true record of  
5 the testimony given by the witness, that review by the  
6 witness was requested on the record, and signature of  
7 the witness is to be signed before any notary public.

8 I further certify that I am neither attorney  
9 nor counsel for nor related to any of the parties to  
10 the action in which this deposition is taken, and  
11 further that I am not a relative or employee of any  
12 attorney or counsel employed by the parties hereto, or  
13 financially interested in this action.

14 Given under my hand on this the 22nd day of  
15 December, 2011.

16   
17

Therese J. Casterline, Texas CSR  
18 5001, Expiration Date: 12-31-11  
Firm Registration No. 615  
19 TSG Reporting - Worldwide  
747 Third Avenue  
20 New York, New York 10017  
(877) 702-9580

# **EXHIBIT E**

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## THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WSJ.com

BUSINESS | DECEMBER 21, 2010

# Odds Skew Against Investors in Bets on Strangers' Lives

By MARK MAREMONT And LESLIE SCISM

In the summer of 2005, a firm called Life Partners Holdings Inc. said Marvin Aslett, an Idaho rancher 79 years old, had two to four years to live.



Charlie Litchfield for The Wall Street Journal  
Marvin Aslett, 84, has outlived a longevity estimate given to investors in his life insurance by Life Partners.



Life Partners CEO Brian Pardo.

Life Partners Inc.

It didn't make this estimate on his behalf but for its customers. The company arranges to buy life-insurance policies from people like Mr. Aslett and sells fractional interests to investors, who collect the death benefits when the insured people die.

The investors in a \$2 million policy on Mr. Aslett's life would have made a tidy return had he died as projected. But more than five years later, the rancher, now 84, says he runs on a treadmill, lifts weights and chops wood, adding that all of his grandparents lived well into their 90s.

"I'm healthy as a horse," he says. "There's going to be a lot of disappointed investors."

Life Partners, a fast-growing company in Waco, Texas, has made large fees from its life-insurance transactions while often significantly underestimating the life expectancies of people whose policies its customers invest in, a Wall Street Journal investigation found.

Life expectancies are a key factor in the business of investing in strangers' life insurance. If estimates are too low, investors face a double whammy: Their policy payout is delayed, and they must keep paying premiums as the person lives on. At Life Partners, according to the Journal investigation, the result is that 10% or 15% yearly returns promoted to investors may prove elusive for many.

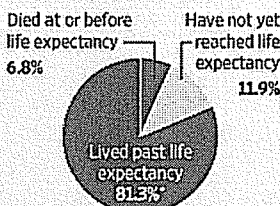
Attractive projected returns for clients are part of the company's formula for success. Life Partners topped Fortune magazine's 2009 list of fastest-growing small companies in the U.S. In its fiscal year ended Feb. 28, it earned \$29.4 million on \$113 million of revenue, for a rich profit margin.

Life Partners' filings with the Texas Department of Insurance, obtained by the Journal under an open-records request, show that in policies old enough to provide a measure, the insured people usually haven't died within the life expectancy Life Partners gave its clients, and often were still

living beyond double or triple their projected span.

### Death Wager

Life Partners helps people invest in others' life insurance but often has misjudged how soon they'll die. Investments in 2002-05



\*5.8% died after exceeding life expectancy.  
Notes: Through Dec. 31, 2009. Includes 1,197 policies. Source: Texas Dept. of Insurance

In 2002, for instance, Life Partners brokered investments in 297 life policies. Actuaries say if life-expectancy calculations on a group of people are well done, half should die by their projected dates. But in 95% of these policies, the insured was still alive at the end of the life expectancy the company supplied to investors. Policies brokered in 2003 and 2004 show similar patterns.

Brian Pardo, Life Partners' founder and chief executive, acknowledged that many of Life Partners' life-expectancy estimates "are probably wrong." It gets them from a doctor in Reno, Nev., who has testified for a court case that he never checks the accuracy of his prior predictions.

But Mr. Pardo said Life Partners prices policies to investors at a steep-enough discount to their face value to cushion the effect of any flawed estimate. Clients are warned the insured may not die within the time frame, he said, adding that even if an elderly insured lived 12 years, an investor would "still make as much as they would in a bank deposit."

He described the case of Mr. Aslett, the Idaho rancher, as "a good example of how the discounted purchase price of the policy counterbalances the risk of longer-than-estimated life," saying investors would still receive a respectable single-digit return if he lived to be 87.

The Journal also was able to review about 20 instances where specific individuals' longevity had been projected both by Life Partners and by independent firms that specialize in making such estimates. The independent firms' estimates were greater, generally by 50% to 100%.

In September 2008, for example, Life Partners sold its clients a \$10.8 million policy on the life of a 78-year-old New York man, telling them he had a life expectancy of three to five years. Two independent firms earlier that year separately projected the man had about 11 years to live.



Charlie Litchfield for The Wall Street Journal  
Mr. Aslett stirs his hot chocolate.

Mr. Pardo denied that Life Partners systematically attaches lower life expectancies than independent firms' estimates. He said the Journal's sample was too small and the firm has "numerous examples where our [life expectancy] is longer," some involving policies Life Partners didn't acquire for its clients.

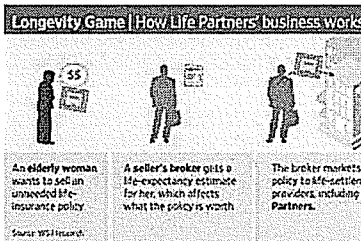
Since its founding 19 years ago, Life Partners has sold its clients rights to the proceeds of 6,400 life-insurance policies with a total face value of \$2.8 billion.

Clients pay a sum that covers the purchase price and Life Partners' fees, and put money in escrow to cover premiums during the insured's life expectancy. If the insured lives longer, investors owe more premiums.

Sean Turnbow, a Texas client, learned earlier this year he had to pay additional premiums on two fractional policies he bought in 2006. "It's started to make me nervous," he said. "I was under the impression that their physicians made very conservative estimates with life expectancies, and that doesn't appear to be the case at the moment."

#### Longevity Game

How Life Partners' business works



Jacqueline Keller of Colorado Springs, Colo., said she is still paying premiums on pieces of two policies she bought in 1996 on AIDS patients. She said she had invested, in part, thinking this would help the original owners in their final months, but now, "every time I get a bill in the mail, I get ticked off."

Many find it offensive that people can invest in strangers' life insurance. "That you've got people out there betting—hoping—you will die soon is just a distasteful operation," says Joseph Belth, a professor emeritus of insurance at Indiana University. But the Supreme Court ruled in 1911 that life insurance was property people could sell.

A Securities and Exchange Commission task force in July suggested asking Congress to make such transactions subject to federal securities law, noting that "the SEC has brought a number of successful actions alleging fraud in connection with life-settlement securities." It said misrepresentation of life expectancies was an alleged problem in many cases.

When Life Partners acquires policies, there's a market price that is based partly on life expectancies that sellers' agents or potential buyers obtain from the independent life-expectancy-calculation firms.

Life Partners says it sometimes sees these predictions. In brokering these policies to its clients, however, it attaches a different life expectancy, the one from its Reno doctor.

In general, the lower the life expectancy on a policy, the more a firm like Life Partners can charge investors. Life Partners in October said its policies are "priced to target a compounded return of 12-14% at life expectancy."

In late 2005, a policy on the life of an 80-year-old California woman was available for purchase. Life Partners acquired the \$1 million policy on behalf of its clients, paying \$300,000, according to company filings in Texas.

It brokered the policy to the clients the same day for more than \$492,000 plus five years of future premiums, an additional \$58,000.

This spread is lower than typical. Mr. Pardo agreed with Journal estimates that on average, Life Partners sells a policy for about 2.4 times what the owner is paid, much of which goes to its own fees. In its most recent fiscal year, the firm reported receiving an average of \$308,000 in fees from 201 policies sold.

Around the time this woman's policy was for sale, documents reviewed by the Journal show, two life-expectancy firms, AVS Underwriting and Fasano Associates, projected she had about 10 1/2 years to live.

Life Partners told its investors she had three to five.

The woman, who at 85 has just exceeded Life Partners' longevity estimate, said in an interview she has "aches and pains" but is "reasonably healthy."

Mr. Pardo said a five-year expectancy on an 80-year-old was "not unreasonable," and the policy was priced so "even if the insured lived 11 years, the compounded return would be a little under 5%."

Life Partners doesn't tell clients about any longevity predictions besides its own.

#### Read more

[See an example of a 'confidential case history' that Life Partners provided to clients in 2007, giving details of a \\$1 million life policy it was offering for sale.](#)

[See the July report from an SEC task force about the life-settlement business.](#)

Mr. Pardo, 68, is a college dropout who became a decorated Vietnam War helicopter gunship pilot. He started a solar-heating business, American Solar King, that became a stock-market favorite in the early 1980s. The renamed ASK Corp. later filed for bankruptcy, and in 1989 the SEC accused it and Mr. Pardo of overstating revenue and profits. He settled in 1991 without admitting or denying wrongdoing.

The same year, he moved into the nascent life-settlement industry by founding Life Partners. Mr. Pardo found himself in the SEC's sights again in 1994, when it charged his new firm with selling

unregistered securities. Life Partners won a federal-court ruling that U.S. securities law didn't cover its products.

Since becoming wealthy—he holds about half of Life Partners' stock and owns a Lear jet—Mr. Pardo has taken on a variety of charitable causes, including the support of a female boxer from Austin who runs a gym that aids poor children.

Life Partners markets investments via a multi-tiered network of agents. Potential investors, mostly individuals, must attest they are financially sophisticated, and the minimum investment is \$50,000 across multiple policies, Mr. Pardo said. They receive a "confidential case history" that includes the insured's last name, a brief medical history and the life-expectancy estimate. Commissions to sales agents, called licensees, are about 12% of the amount investors put in.

A news release from one licensee in 2008 said: "15%+ Return on Investment Still Available." Another's website includes a 2007 brochure citing an "average annualized ROI on actual payouts of 15.83%."

Such figures "exaggerate the return" because they include only matured policies, wrote Prof. Belth of Indiana in an insurance newsletter he publishes.

Mr. Pardo said Life Partners didn't approve those pitches. Still, he said, the 15% figure is "factual," and is useful to clients because it signals that returns on overall portfolios will be bolstered by early maturities. He said he is comfortable talking with clients about a portfolio return in the high single or low double digits.

Life Partners says its life-expectancy estimates have long been provided by Donald T. Cassidy, a cancer specialist in Reno. The physician described his work for the firm in a deposition two years ago.

Colorado securities regulators had charged in state court that Life Partners sold unregistered securities and didn't disclose "the rate in which [the insured] outlived their life expectancies." The company settled the case, agreeing to repurchase policies from certain state residents.

In his deposition in the case, Dr. Cassidy said Life Partners paid him a monthly retainer of \$15,000, plus \$500 for every policy bought by Life Partners clients. That translates to \$270,000 annual pay for part-time work that has brought him more than \$1.3 million since 2002, Life Partners confirmed.

Dr. Cassidy, who declined to be interviewed, testified that he reviewed case histories three days a week for Life Partners and it sent him 100 to 200 cases weekly. That translates to 33 to 66 per working day.

At life-expectancy firm Fasano Associates, doctors review an average of six a day, said Michael Fasano, president. "These are complex medical histories of older people," he said. Mr. Pardo said Dr. Cassidy is under no time pressure.

Though Dr. Cassidy has said he doesn't check the accuracy of his predictions, his track record can be pieced together from the filings in Texas.

In 2002, Life Partners put a life expectancy of two years or less on the insured person in a third of the 297 policies it sold, and four years or less on all but a handful. Most were listed as HIV-positive.

If the projections were accurate, almost all of those policies should have "matured," with the insured dead, by the end of 2009, but instead the insured had outlived the estimate in 283 of the 297 policies.

#### Journal Community

DISCUSS

*This is a disgusting and  
ghoulish way to make  
money.*

—Mark Wiley

A total of 262 were still alive, of whom 64% had lived at least twice the life expectancy Life Partners gave them, and 34% at least triple.

In 2003, of 299 policies the firm brokered, the insured as of a year ago had lived past the Life Partners life expectancy in 279 instances.

"Dr. Cassidy's projections are largely far less than accurate," Mr. Pardo agreed in one email. He later contradicted that, saying the Journal had "misinterpreted" the statement as criticism of the oncologist's "superior" projections.

In the now-settled action, Colorado regulators accused Life Partners of not disclosing another risk: If any investors in a policy didn't pay additional premiums when asked, the policy could be cancelled. Life Partners says that isn't a risk because it either finds other buyers of the fractional interest or steps in and pays the premium itself. It says it has lent clients \$6.9 million for such payments over 3 1/2 years.

—Tom McGinty contributed to this article.

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# **EXHIBIT F**



## THE LIFE SETTLEMENTS REPORT

NEWS, INFORMATION, AND ANALYSIS OF THE SECONDARY MARKET FOR LIFE INSURANCE

### Life Partners LEs Too Short?

#### Trade Group Calls for SEC Investigation

By **Donna Horowitz**

December 16, 2010 3:00 AM PST

A consulting physician for provider **Life Partners** testified that he prepares as many as 200 life expectancy estimates in three days, gets a \$15,000-a-month retainer, earns an additional \$500 for every policy purchased, uses a non-standard industry mortality table, and has no idea if his estimates are accurate.

Dr. Donald Cassidy, a Reno, Nev., internist and oncologist, made these statements in a deposition two years ago to the Colorado attorney general as part of a probe of the Waco, Texas, provider by the Colorado Division of Securities.

The deposition, obtained by *The Life Settlements Report* through a public-records request, reveals life expectancy practices that differ markedly from other life expectancy providers in the life settlements business.

Meanwhile, an industry trade group was so concerned that Life Partners' life expectancy estimates might be too short that it sent a letter last year to the Securities and Exchange Commission asking it to look into the matter.

It is unclear whether the SEC is conducting an investigation or a preliminary inquiry of Life Partners and a now-defunct Dallas investment club that posted the provider's life expectancy estimates on its website.

Michael King, assistant regional director of the Fort Worth, Texas, office of the SEC, said he can't confirm or deny whether his agency is investigating Life Partners. The SEC has not yet responded to a Freedom of Information Act request made by *The Life Settlements Report*.

The Life Settlement Institute, which sent the letter to the SEC, is mainly made up of life settlement providers. The group examined policies put up on the Life Settlements Investment Club website last year and found the life expectancy estimates to be much shorter than evaluations by other life expectancy underwriters in the market for the same policies, according to the letter.

In an Oct. 1, 2009, letter to the SEC, the Life Settlement Institute said of the 19 cases on the club's website, 16 had been offered to another trade group member. It said that the life expectancy estimates on insureds whose policies were being offered for sale by Life Partners ranged from two to four years or three to five years apparently "without consideration of the insureds' age, gender or medical condition."

The life expectancies for policies on the website came in at 55.8% to 75.7% shorter than life expectancy estimates done on the same policies prepared by at least two underwriters in the market, according to the letter. The midpoint range for the life expectancies on the site for the 16 cases was 3.4 years compared to an average life expectancy of 10 years forecast by the other underwriters, according to the letter.

The letter also said investors would be hurt by such short life expectancies. In one example, it said the longest life expectancy for a policy on the investment club site was 48 months while three underwriters in the market computed the average as 110 months. On such a policy, Life Partners' investors could expect an internal rate of return of 1.6% compared to 12.8% that was forecast on the investment club site.

Investors would pay less for policies that used estimates by underwriters in the market versus estimates on the investment club website, according to the letter. To get the 12.8% return, investors would pay \$1.2 million minus the amount for future premiums instead of \$3.9 million minus the amount for premiums, or \$2.7 million more on the investment website.

Jerry Kingston, who started the Dallas investment club, said the club was shut down because the group that hosts the web portal did not understand the life settlement asset class. He knows of no similar life settlement investment clubs.

"My goal would be to set up an [investment] club locally but I have not been able to find 5 friends to plop \$10k each into an investment nobody clearly understands or does not have a moral objection to," he said in a July email to *The Life Settlements Report*. "It's really sad too given the investment environment. LPHI [Life Partners Holdings Inc.] raised over 400 new investors last month alone and those investors plowed in \$30.7 million!!!"

Kingston had pitched the club on the professional networking website LinkedIn in August 2009.

Brian Pardo, chief executive of Life Partners, didn't to return calls from *The Life Settlements Report* this week.

Asked previously if he was aware of the investment club, he said in an August 2009 email shortly after it formed that he had not heard of the group. He said then that "we have over 23,000 investor accounts... 23,345 at last count to be exact. On top of that we have 5,300 financial planners representing our product. So, as you can see, it would not be unusual for me not to know them specifically."

Brian Smith, president of the Life Settlement Institute who also is chief executive of Hudson, Ohio-based provider **Life Equity**, declined to comment.

Cassidy, the Life Partners physician who was deposed by Colorado securities regulators, also did not return calls.

The Colorado securities division obtained a court order in December 2008 permanently barring Life Partners from selling unregistered securities, or viatical settlements, in Colorado without a license.

As part of the settlement, Life Partners agreed to repurchase viatical policy interests from all Colorado residents who had purchased them since Jan. 1, 2006, plus 8% interest. Life Partners neither admitted nor denied the allegations in the state's lawsuit, which said that the firm raised more than \$11.5 million from more than 110 Colorado investors through a fraudulent, unregistered securities offering of fractionalized interests in viatical and life settlements.

A statement announcing the filing of the complaint in Denver District Court in May 2007 alleged Life Partners failed to disclose to investors how life expectancies were determined, the high rate in which insureds outlived life expectancies predicted by Life Partners, and that investors were on the hook to pay premiums when insureds outlived the life expectancies. It also alleged that the provider failed to disclose the original purchase prices for policies and sales agents' commissions, making it impossible for investors to determine the true market value of the policies.

As part of the case, Cassidy testified in November 2008 that he had been working for Life Partners for nine or 10 years, initially preparing 50 to 80 life expectancy reports a week and ultimately as many as 200 a week. Cassidy, who also maintains a medical practice, said he only worked on the life expectancy reports three days a week.

Under questioning by First Assistant Attorney General Christine Stretesky, Cassidy said he viewed medical records ranging from a few pages to more than 1,000 pages.

When asked if he knew how accurate his life expectancy determinations were, Cassidy said he didn't know. This differs from other life expectancy providers in the business that try to discern the accuracy of their predictions.

Stretesky asked several times how much time Cassidy spent with most medical records. He answered at one point that "they are all different."

Under questioning, he also said he tried to send Life Partners his life expectancy estimates within two days of receiving the medical files.

Cassidy testified that he only sent the medical records back once to the provider without preparing an estimate because of a lack of information.

He recalled it was on a case where he saw a notation in a medical chart about a mass in the lung and a planned biopsy, but no information on the biopsy results.

In addition, Cassidy said he used a life expectancy table from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, a general-population mortality table that's not typically used in the life settlement industry because it includes poor people who don't generally buy life insurance.

He also said he had no actuarial training.

In response to another question, Cassidy said he developed his predictions based on his 34 years of clinical experience.

A life expectancy provider and a consultant who reviews life expectancy reports for investors were mystified about how Cassidy could prepare so many life expectancy reports by spending so little time on them each week.

Mike Fasano, president of **Fasano Associates**, a life expectancy provider based in Washington, said he has 20 physicians who help prepare life expectancy reports.

He said his physicians do anywhere from four to eight life expectancy reports a day, although the average is about six reports a day.

His life expectancy firm, like others, gets about \$300 per report whether a policy is purchased or not.

Anna Hart, an underwriter with **ARHart Consulting** in Eastland, Texas, said she doesn't know how Cassidy can review so many medical records in such a short period, saying she would be unable to do that.

"It's one every nine minutes," Hart said. "It takes me an hour to an hour and a half to look at every [medical record]. I don't see how it's possible."

She said five years of medical records for an insured can range from 50 to 400 pages, although the average-length report is 150 pages.

She also questioned the extra \$500 payment for every policy that's purchased.

"That's not a traditional practice. It could be potentially construed that it might raise questions about the independence of the LE provider," Hart said.

She said life expectancy providers don't know most of the time if the cases they evaluate end up being purchased.

Hart said the general-population mortality table used by Cassidy isn't appropriate for the life settlement market because it's based on the entire range of income levels, saying it's preferable to use a table representing the insured population.

Hart, who audited Cassidy's work for an investment firm several years ago, said she recommended that the firm always get at least two life expectancy estimates for each policy it plans to buy.

Obtaining at least two life expectancy reports to price policies is a common industry practice.

Cassidy testified that he included a disclaimer on his letters with his estimates to Life Partners saying that no single source of information should be relied upon in making life expectancy determinations.

In his deposition, Cassidy, who is licensed to practice in California, Nevada and Texas, said one complaint was made several years earlier against him by a patient who believed he released records without his permission, but that the case was closed and no action was taken.

In another case in Nevada, he said he was alleged to have ordered an excessive dose of a chemotherapy drug. The Nevada State Board of Medical Examiners dismissed the complaint with prejudice on Sept. 15 and ordered him to pay \$3,940 to cover the board's investigatory costs. The April 2008 complaint said that after a 74-year-old woman with lung cancer who had lost 40 pounds in the preceding months took medication he prescribed, she went into a coma eight days later and then was withdrawn from life support.

In its annual report to the SEC for the fiscal year ending on Feb. 28, Life Partners said it uses in-house and outside specialists to price policies, including physicians.

"We cannot assure purchasers that, despite our experience in settlement pricing, we will not err by underestimating or overestimating average life expectancies or miscalculating reserve amounts for future premiums," the report said.

In the same report, Life Partners said it settled a lawsuit with the state of Texas for alleged violations of the state's deceptive trade practices law. The state alleged that contracts Life Partners used for purchasers before 1998 did not clearly say they were responsible for paying premiums to maintain policies and that Life Partners violated the law by seeking premiums. The case was settled on April 1 with Life Partners agreeing to pay future premiums for the pre-1998 purchasers at a cost of \$32,162 a year.

Life Partners also said in its July quarterly report to the SEC that it makes advances on policy premiums to maintain certain policies. When policies are purchased, premiums for projected life expectancies are added to the purchase price and the future premiums are set aside in escrow accounts, Life Partners said.

Although investors are obligated to pay the additional premiums when those future premium amounts are exhausted, Life Partners says in some cases when the purchasers have failed to pay the extra premiums, it has repurchased the policies or advanced the premiums to maintain the policies.

"While we have no contractual or other legal obligation to do so, and do not do so in every instance, we have made premium advances as an accommodation to certain purchasers based on our assumptions that we will ultimately recoup the advances," the provider said. "While some purchasers repay the advances directly, reimbursements of these premiums will come most likely as a priority payment from the policy proceeds when an insured dies."

# EXHIBIT G

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
WACO DIVISION**

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**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,** :

Plaintiff, :

v. :

**LIFE PARTNERS HOLDINGS, INC., BRIAN D.  
PARDO, R. SCOTT PEDEN, AND  
DAVID M. MARTIN,**

Defendants. :

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Civil Action No.:

**COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) alleges as follows:

**SUMMARY**

1. Since 2006, Defendants Life Partners Holdings, Inc. (referred to jointly with its wholly-owned subsidiary, Life Partners, Inc. as “Life Partners” or the “Company”)—through senior officers Brian D. Pardo (“Pardo”), R. Scott Peden (“Peden”), and, since 2008, David Martin (“Martin”)—engaged in a disclosure and accounting fraud that misled the Company’s shareholders about the sustainability of Life Partners’ revenues and profit margins, consumer demand for the life settlement investments that the Company brokers, and, since at least fiscal year 2007, the Company’s net income. Pardo and Peden profited from the fraud by trading on inside information that Life Partners systematically uses life expectancy estimates that the Company knows to be materially short in brokering life settlements. Life Partners engaged in this practice to artificially inflate the Company’s revenues and profit margins. Pardo and Peden knew the Company engaged in this practice, which Defendants concealed from shareholders, and took advantage of the non-public information to sell shares of Life Partners common stock at artificially inflated prices.

2. Life Partners is a public company that trades on the NASDAQ under the ticker symbol “LPHI.” The Company is in the business of brokering life settlements. In a life settlement transaction, a life insurance policy owner sells the policy to a purchaser, and the purchaser becomes an “investor” in the sense that the purchaser receives the death benefit when the policy matures (*i.e.*, the insured dies). The purchaser makes a lump-sum payment in exchange for the policy, and assumes responsibility for paying premiums on the policy until maturity.

3. Life Partners derives revenue from the life settlement transactions it brokers by keeping the difference between what investors pay to acquire a policy and what the policy owner receives from the sale. In a typical life settlement transaction, Life Partners identifies a number of investors who purchase fractional interests in a given policy. Included in the purchase price that investors pay are funds sufficient to cover future premium payments necessary to maintain the policy during the insured’s estimated life expectancy, which funds Life Partners places in escrow. Life Partners captures as revenue the difference between the purchase and sale prices, minus the escrowed funds and certain transaction costs. If the insured under the policy outlives the life expectancy estimate that Life Partners assigns to the policy, investors have a continuing obligation to pay premiums after the escrowed funds are depleted. Otherwise, the policy would lapse, and investors would lose their entire investment.

4. In a life settlement transaction, the estimate of an insured’s life expectancy (“LE”) is a critical factor in determining the purchase price that investors are willing to pay. Investors will pay more to acquire life settlements that have shorter LEs, as they receive their fractional interest in the death benefit sooner, and the anticipated period of time during which they have to make premium payments to maintain the policy is shorter. Accordingly, because Life Partners’

revenue model is predicated on capturing the spread between the price investors are willing to pay for a life settlement and the amount paid to the policy seller, the LEs that Life Partners uses to broker life settlements are critical to the Company's revenues and profit margins. The shorter the LE, the greater the spread between the purchase and sale prices. Thus, LEs are not only critically important to investors in life settlement policies, but also to Life Partners and its shareholders.

5. Despite the importance of reliable LEs to both investors and shareholders, Life Partners has, since at least 1999, systematically used materially underestimated LEs in order to inflate its revenues. Prior to 1999, Life Partners obtained the LEs that it used to broker life settlements from Dr. Jack Kelly ("Kelly")—a Reno, Nevada-based doctor that, as a founder and part owner of the Company, had a financial interest in Life Partners, Inc. Following Kelly's unexpected death in 1999—Pardo immediately hired Kelly's officemate, Dr. Donald Cassidy ("Cassidy"), to render Life Partners' LEs.

6. Prior to hiring Cassidy, Life Partners and Pardo did not conduct any meaningful due diligence on Cassidy's qualifications to act as a life expectancy underwriter. In fact, during their only conversation (at Kelly's funeral), Pardo instructed Cassidy to review Kelly's life expectancy assessments to determine "how they were doing it." Within a few days of Kelly's funeral, Life Partners began sending all of its retail life expectancy work to Cassidy, paying him \$500 for each policy Life Partners successfully brokered using the LEs that Cassidy provided. In February 2008, Life Partners began paying Cassidy an additional \$15,000 per month.

7. Prior to being hired by Life Partners, Cassidy had no experience rendering LEs. He had no actuarial training. As of February 8, 2011, Cassidy had never researched the

methodology used by life settlement underwriters. In fact, in the ten-plus years he has worked for Life Partners, Cassidy never modified his methodology or evaluated his track record on LEs.

8. By at least fiscal year 2006, it was obvious to Life Partners, Pardo, and Peden the extent to which Cassidy, utilizing the Kelly methodology, had delivered to Life Partners systematically and materially underestimated LEs. Specifically, as of February 28, 2006, Pardo and Peden knew or were reckless in not knowing that 88% of the relevant policies brokered by Life Partners had exceeded their Cassidy-rendered LE. By February 28, 2009, Life Partners, Pardo, Peden and Martin knew or were reckless in not knowing that 90% of the relevant policies brokered by the Company had exceeded their Cassidy-rendered LE.

9. In fact, in 2007, the Colorado Securities Commission sued Life Partners, Pardo, and Peden for, among other things, failing to disclose to investors the “high frequency rate” at which insureds outlive the LEs that Life Partners assigns to the policies underlying its life settlement transactions. Life Partners paid \$12.8 million to settle the Colorado action. The settlement required the Company, at the option of investors, to acquire the interests the Company had brokered to them and refund the purchase price.

10. Despite their awareness of Life Partners’ practice of systematically using materially short LEs to broker life settlements, Defendants misrepresented in the Company’s public filings with the Commission between 2006 and 2011 that the underestimation of LEs was a contingent risk. Defendants’ misrepresentation of an existing reality—systematically and materially underestimated LEs—as a contingent risk left shareholders with the false and misleading impression that the Company could continue to capture the profit margins that it had historically realized. In the same public filings, Life Partners also failed to disclose that the



underestimated LEs constituted a material trend impacting the Company's revenues, as required by the federal securities laws.

11. Pardo, Peden and Martin's awareness of the LE fraud is evidenced by, among other things, their efforts to conceal it. During quarterly conference calls with shareholders and investors in 2007 and 2008, Pardo lied about Life Partners' track record as delivering "double-digit" returns to investors. When Pardo touted these returns, he knew that the purported "double-digit" returns did not include approximately 2,900 life settlements for which the insured had already outlived Life Partners' LE. In fact, Pardo knew that the double-digit returns were impossible to achieve even under a "best case scenario"—*i.e.*, were all the insureds who had reached their life expectancy estimate to die as of the dates of his statements during the conference calls.

12. Peden further concealed Life Partners' LE fraud by misrepresenting that Cassidy's methodology was consistent with industry practices. In particular, in October and November 2008, Peden misrepresented to an investor, as well as a member of the network of independent buyers' agents that Life Partners uses to identify investors, that Cassidy used the 2008 Valuation Basic Table ("VBT") in rendering LEs for use by Life Partners. When he made these false statements, Peden knew that Cassidy used a census table, not the VBT. And, unlike the VBT, the census table that Cassidy used to estimate LEs contains data that was not limited to persons who had been underwritten for life insurance, but rather included the entire U.S. population. Cassidy's use of the census table deviated from industry practices for life settlement underwriting.

13. Finally, in August 2010, Peden and Martin, in an effort to cover up the LE fraud and convince Life Partners' auditor that Cassidy's LEs were reliable, provided the auditor with a

spreadsheet of the 300 “most recent” maturities. Notably, the spreadsheet included both viatical and life settlement policies dating back to fiscal year 2000, but it excluded 1,230 policies for which insureds had outlived Cassidy LEs. Peden and Martin knew that consideration of these 1,230 policies by the auditor would have been essential to an accurate assessment of Cassidy’s track record, and they intentionally excluded these policies to mislead the auditor.

14. Between February 2007 and January 2009, Pardo and Peden sold approximately \$11.5 million and \$300,000, respectively, of Life Partners common stock based on material, non-public information that the Company’s stock price was dependant on its practice of systematically using materially short LEs to generate revenues.

15. During the same time period that the Defendants were misleading shareholders about risks to Life Partners’ business and investor returns, they also engaged in an accounting fraud. From at least fiscal year 2007 through the third quarter of fiscal year 2011, Life Partners materially misstated its net income by prematurely recognizing revenue from life settlement transactions that had not yet been completed. Additionally, Pardo, Peden and Martin knew or were reckless in not knowing that it was Life Partners’ practice to conceal improper revenue recognition practices from it the Company’s auditor by backdating transactional documents for the life settlements the Company brokered.

16. From at least fiscal year 2009, Defendants also misstated net income by failing to appropriately impair life settlement policies owned by Life Partners. Despite their awareness that the Company’s LEs were materially short, Defendants continued to use those LEs to value policies that the Company held on its own books, thereby artificially inflating the value of the policies in Life Partners’ financial statements.

17. As a result of Life Partners' practice of prematurely recognizing revenue and failing to appropriately impair its own investments in life settlements, Defendants materially misstated net income from at least fiscal year 2007 through the third quarter of fiscal year 2011. On November 22, 2011, Life Partners restated its financial results for fiscal years 2007 through 2010, and for the first three quarters of fiscal year 2011, to correct errors related to revenue recognition, impairment of investments in owned policies, accrued liabilities, and the related tax impact, which the Company admitted had been previously "incorrectly accounted for under [GAAP]."

18. The Commission, in the interest of protecting the public from such fraudulent activities, brings this civil securities law enforcement action seeking a permanent injunction against Life Partners, Pardo, Peden, and Martin, enjoining them from committing or aiding and abetting further violations of the federal securities laws. The Commission also seeks an order barring the individual Defendants from serving as officers or directors of a public Company, and imposing disgorgement of ill-gotten gains, plus prejudgment interest, and civil monetary penalties as allowed by law. The Commission further seeks an order requiring Pardo and Martin to reimburse Life Partners for bonuses and profits realized from sales of Life Partners securities during time periods for which the Company had materially misstated its financial results.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

19. This Court has jurisdiction over this action under Sections 20(b), and 22(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act") [15 U.S.C. §77u(a)] and Section 27 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") [15 U.S.C. §§78u(e) and 78aa].

20. Defendants have, directly and indirectly, made use of the means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce and/or the mails in connection with the transactions described in this Complaint.

21. Venue is proper in this Court under Section 22(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. §77u(a)] and Section 27 of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §§78u(e) and 78aa] because certain of the acts and transactions described herein took place in Waco, Texas, where the Company is headquartered.

### **DEFENDANTS**

22. Life Partners Holdings, Inc. is a Texas corporation headquartered in Waco, Texas. The Company operates through a wholly-owned subsidiary, Life Partners, Inc. Life Partners' common stock is registered with the Commission pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act, and the Company is subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act. Since 2000, Life Partners common stock has traded on the NASDAQ exchange under the ticker symbol "LPHI." Life Partners' fiscal year ends on the last day of February.

23. Brian D. Pardo, age 69, is Director, President and CEO of Life Partners Holdings, Inc. and the founder and CEO of Life Partners, Inc. According to a Schedule 14A Proxy Statement filed by the Company on June 25, 2010, Pardo directly and indirectly owns 50.3% of Life Partners Holdings, Inc. In July 1989, the Commission filed a complaint against Pardo and his company, ASK Corp. of Waco, Texas, alleging that they materially overstated the company's revenues and profits in public filings. Pardo resolved the enforcement action by consenting to the entry of a permanent injunction enjoining him from future violations of Exchange Act anti-fraud provisions and from aiding and abetting Exchange Act reporting violations.

24. R. Scott Peden, age 47, has served as Director, General Counsel, Secretary and President of Life Partners Holdings, Inc. since 2000. Since its incorporation in 1991, Peden has served as Vice President and General Counsel of Life Partners, Inc. Peden is an attorney and has been licensed to practice in Texas since 1990.

25. David M. Martin, age 53, has served as the Chief Financial Officer for Life Partners Holdings, Inc. since February 2008. Martin is a Certified Public Accountant, licensed in Texas since 1984.

## **FACTS**

### **FRAUDULENT AND MISLEADING REPRESENTATIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS**

#### ***A. Life Partners' Business Model***

26. Life Partners, through its wholly-owned operating subsidiary, brokers the sale of life insurance policies by policy owners (typically the insureds under the policies) to investors in the secondary market, a transaction referred to as a "life settlement." In general, Life Partners purports to distinguish between "viaticals" and "senior life settlements" based on whether or not the insured covered under the policy is terminally ill or elderly. In the former case, it categorizes the policies as viaticals, and, in the latter, as senior life settlements. Life Partners refers to senior life settlements and viaticals collectively as "life settlements."

27. The Company's revenue model is designed to capture the residual monies in the life settlement transactions it brokers (*i.e.*, the difference between the buy and sale prices of the insurance policy, minus transactional costs).

28. Life Partners facilitates sales of fractionalized interests in a single policy to multiple investors, a structure the Company refers to as "direct fractional ownership." At the date investors purchase an interest in a policy, they also contribute funds to escrow for future

premium payments on the policy for the term of the life expectancy estimate provided by Life Partners. The escrowed amount, as well as a 12% commission paid to the investor's broker and medical review fees, are funded from the amount paid by the investors for the policies. When an insured dies, investors in that policy collect their pro rata share of the policy's death benefit.

***B. Life Partners' Profits Depend on Short LEs***

29. According to the Company's Forms 10-K and 10-KSB filed with the Commission for fiscal years 2008 through 2010, Life Partners prices life settlements "based on the policy face amount, the anticipated life expectancy of an insured and policy maintenance costs." The policy face amount and policy maintenance costs are ostensibly fixed. But the LE is variable in that it is set by an LE underwriter that analyzes the age and health of the insured. Accordingly, the LE is a significant factor impacting both the price investors pay for policies and the revenues and profit margins that Life Partners extracts from the transactions that it brokers.

30. Since 1999, the Company has relied exclusively on Cassidy, a Reno, Nevada-based internist, to provide LEs for the policies it brokers. Prior to 1999, Life Partners obtained the LEs it used to broker life settlements from Kelly, a founder and part owner of Life Partners, Inc. Kelly died unexpectedly in 1999. Before his death, he and Cassidy shared office space in Reno, but maintained separate medical practices.

31. Pardo met Cassidy at Kelly's funeral, and hired him to fill Kelly's role in furnishing LEs to Life Partners. Pardo had never met Cassidy before, and, according to Pardo, never spoke to him again after their conversation at the funeral. At Kelly's funeral, Pardo directed Cassidy to review Kelly's life expectancy assessments to determine "how they were doing it." Cassidy agreed to do so, and, within days of meeting Pardo at Kelly's funeral, he was rendering LEs for Life Partners.

32. Pardo hired Cassidy without conducting any meaningful due diligence on Cassidy's qualifications to serve as a life expectancy underwriter. At the time Pardo hired him, Cassidy had no experience rendering LEs. Cassidy has never had any actuarial training, and, as of February 8, 2011, had never taken any courses or received any professional guidance or instruction on life expectancy analysis. He had never attended a life settlement conference or researched the methodology used by other underwriters in the life settlement industry.

33. Initially, Life Partners paid Cassidy \$500 for each policy Life Partners successfully brokered using Cassidy's LE. In or around February 2008, Life Partners began paying Cassidy a \$15,000 per month retainer on top of the \$500 fee he received for every policy Life Partners brokered using his LE. Since Kelly's funeral in 1999, Life Partners has sent all of its retail life expectancy work to Cassidy. In the ten-plus years he has worked for Life Partners, Cassidy has never evaluated his track record on LEs or the reliability of his methodology, which he has never modified.

***C. Cassidy's Methodology Results in Short Life Expectancy Estimates***

34. Cassidy described his methodology in letters to the Company dated March 2002 ("2002 Letter") and May 2009 ("2009 Letter") (collectively, the "Letters"). The purpose of the Letters was to provide information to Life Partners' auditor about Cassidy's methodology.

35. According to the 2009 letter, Cassidy was rendering LEs using a census table published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS"). The HHS table is a census table that addresses life expectancies for the entire U.S. population. In contrast, mortality tables used by actuaries in the life settlement industry address mortality rates for a select portion of the population who have been underwritten for insurance. LE estimates based on data provided in the HHS table are typically shorter than LE estimates based on data in tables tailored

to insured populations. Cassidy's practice of using a census table to assess life expectancy deviates from the standard practice in the life settlement industry.

36. Cassidy also deviated from standard practices in the life settlement industry by rendering LEs based on outdated mortality data instead of the most recent data, *e.g.*, using 1999 data when 2005 data was available.

37. Cassidy has purportedly reviewed tens of thousands of policies during his decade-plus tenure underwriting LEs for Life Partners, but before they received inquiries from the Commission's staff in 2010, neither Cassidy nor the Company ever assessed the accuracy of his LE track record. Nor did they otherwise attempt to inform future LE estimates based on other historical experiences, such as changes in medical treatments or mortality tables. Cassidy's failure to factor in historical experience in his LE underwriting methodology deviates from standard practice in the life settlement industry.

38. The Letters also indicate that Cassidy's methodology for generating LEs on viaticals and senior life settlements is substantially the same. According to Life Partners, it brokered primarily viatical policies until fiscal year 2008.

39. As a result of these deficiencies in Cassidy's methodology, his LEs are materially short, and the number of policies brokered by Life Partners for which the insured has exceeded Cassidy's LE has increased over time. The actual number of maturities on policies underwritten by Life Partners is significantly lower than the expected number of maturities (based on Cassidy's LEs) for those same policies, for both viaticals and life settlements.

40. For example, the average LE generated by Cassidy for all policies from 2000-2005 was 3.8 years, and his average LE for life settlements from 2000-2010 was 4.6 years. Had the LEs been appropriately developed based on sound actuarial practices, including factoring in



historical experience, Cassidy's average LE for all policies (including viaticals) funded from 2000 through 2005 should have been at least 8 years longer. Cassidy's average LE for life settlements funded from 2000 through 2010 should have been at least 9 years longer than estimated.

41. Cassidy's success rate in accurately estimating LEs was abysmal. The following chart shows, for the universe of policies from which his success rate is measurable, the percentage of policies that have exceeded Cassidy's LEs since Life Partners started brokering policies based on those LEs:

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Policies Exceeding LE</b>
2006	88%
2007	88%
2008	89%
2009	90%
2010	91%

42. In an effort to conceal Life Partners' practice of using Cassidy's flawed methodology to systematically underestimate LEs, and the accompanying risk that Life Partner's reliance on underestimated LEs posed to the Company's business, Peden misrepresented that Cassidy's methodology was consistent with industry practices. Peden misrepresented that Cassidy's LEs were based on the 2008 VBT, a table published by the Society of Actuaries that is widely used in the life settlement industry.

43. In October 2008, Peden misrepresented to an investor that "the average LE is based on how old the insured is right now and what the 2008 VBT tables say your LE [is]." When he made this statement, Peden knew that Cassidy used a census table that included all persons, not a table, like the VBT, that includes data only for persons underwritten for life

insurance. In fact, contrary to these statements, Life Partners made no use of the 2008 VBT table in its LE estimates.

44. Similarly, in November 2008, Peden told a member of the network of independent buyers' agents that Life Partners uses to identify investors ("Licensees") that Cassidy "uses the same mortality table that 21<sup>st</sup> Services uses." At the time that Peden made this representation, he knew that 21<sup>st</sup> Services, a well known life expectancy provider, was using the 2008 VBT Table, and that Cassidy was using the HHS table.

***D. Using Short Life Expectancy Estimates to Broker Life Settlements Enabled Life Partners to Inflate Its Revenues***

45. Using Cassidy's materially short LEs enabled Life Partners to artificially inflate its revenues, as the Company extracted significantly more money from investors than it would have had it priced life settlements based on appropriately developed LEs. During fiscal years 2006 through 2011, Life Partners extracted more than \$400 million of revenue from the life settlement transactions it brokered.

46. In September 2010, Peden provided to Life Partners' auditor, E&Y, a "pricing illustration" that demonstrates the importance of LEs to Life Partners' business model. Peden based his pricing illustration on a policy that Life Partners brokered in 2010. Under the terms of that life settlement transaction, the policy owner agreed to sell a policy with a face amount of \$5 million for \$1 million. Using a 4-year LE, Life Partners marketed the policy to investors at a price of \$3 million. At the time of the closing, Life Partners deposited \$800,000 of the \$3 million purchase price in escrow for the purpose of funding future premium payments on the policy for the life expectancy of the insured. In addition, Life Partners paid, from the \$3 million purchase price, the investor's broker \$360,000 (a 12% commission) and medical review fees to Cassidy.

47. According to the pricing illustration, netting fees, expenses and escrowed premiums, Life Partners realized residual, net revenue of approximately \$859,000 from the sale of the policy. Using the same policy, if the LE were increased by just two years, to a 6-year life expectancy estimate, the transaction would have been unprofitable to Life Partners. With a 6-year LE, Life Partners would have to market the same policy, if priced to achieve the same 13% investment return, at a purchase price of approximately \$2.3 million. From the \$2.3 million purchase price, Life Partners would have been required to escrow \$1.2 million, pay the investors' broker \$279,000 (the 12% commission), and pay the policy seller \$1 million. Accordingly, with a 6-year LE, there would be no residual income from the sale for Life Partners to capture as revenue, and the transaction would have been unprofitable to the Company.

48. From January 2000 through December 2010, Life Partners brokered approximately 2,260 life settlement transactions based on LEs provided by Cassidy. Using appropriately developed LEs, the average projected ROI for investors in these policies would be approximately 0.4%. Assuming that investors would have been willing to buy interests in life settlements with a 0.4% projected ROI at all, the price they would have been willing to pay for such a small return on their investment would have been substantially less. For example, investors paid approximately \$594 million for policies brokered by Life Partners using the Cassidy LE in 2009 and 2010. Assuming a 10% return to investors and appropriately developed LEs, these policies were actually worth approximately \$39 million. Thus, by overvaluing its policies using materially short LEs, Defendants were able to extract from investors, during 2009 and 2010 alone, approximately \$555 million more than they could have reasonably expected to earn using appropriately developed LEs.

***E. Defendants Knew that Cassidy's LEs Were Materially Short***

49. Beginning at least as early as 2003, it was apparent to Life Partners' Audit Committee and Board of Directors that the LEs used by the Company to broker life settlement transactions were materially short. In February 2003, Life Partners' auditor and Audit Committee expressed concern that the number of maturities on the policies that the Company brokered was less than expected based on the LEs that Life Partners assigned to those policies. In pertinent part, the Audit Committee's February 2003 quarterly report to Life Partners' Board of Directors stated:

[D]iscussion was held regarding the small number of policies paying off during the nine months ended November 30, 2002. Based on these discussions, the Committee recommended discussions with management about obtaining an independent review of this issue to determine whether adjustments are necessary to the Company's underwriting criteria.

Both Pardo and Peden were members of Life Partners' Board of Directors in February 2003.

50. Despite the Audit Committee's concerns, Pardo and Peden did not attempt to review or adjust the Company's underwriting criteria or determine why Life Partners was not seeing the expected number of maturities based on Cassidy's LEs. Indeed, neither Pardo nor Peden followed the audit committee's recommendation to conduct an independent review of Life Partners' underwriting criteria even though, according to them, they had not spoken to Life Partners' sole underwriter—Cassidy—for almost four years.

51. In 2003, Life Partners began including data in its annual filings with the Texas Department of Insurance ("TDI") reflecting, for matured policies, the difference between Cassidy's LEs and when insureds actually died. The reports filed by Life Partners for 2003 through 2009 reveal that insureds underlying approximately 80% of matured policies that the

Company brokered had outlived Cassidy's LEs. The annual reports filed with TDI were prepared by the Company's legal department, which Peden oversaw.

52. Life Partners disclosed in its periodic filings with the Commission that it advanced money to make premium payments on brokered policies when the amounts escrowed for premiums was depleted—*i.e.*, when insureds outlived their LEs, and additional premium payments came due. The amount of premiums advanced by Life Partners increased steadily from \$827,583 in fiscal year 2005 to \$2,518,316 in fiscal year 2010. During this period, Life Partners paid a total of \$8,881,035 in premium advances. Defendants knew that Cassidy's flawed methodology for estimating LEs would result in an increasing rate of escrow depletion over time, as more escrow advances became necessary to address the rising incidence of insureds outliving Cassidy's LEs, and their knowledge of the result is manifest from Defendants' filings with the Commission.

53. In 2006, questions and concerns about the reliability of Life Partners' LEs were raised again, when an investment firm considered a potential investment in a pool of life settlements brokered by Life Partners. The Company authorized the investment firm to conduct due diligence on Life Partners' operations. The firm retained a due diligence consultant who concluded, in February 2006, that Life Partners had failed to analyze the accuracy of Cassidy's LEs, and that Life Partners provided no feedback to Cassidy on his track record or methodology. The consultant's report included a recommendation to Pardo and Peden that Life Partners "track, analyze, and validate" Cassidy's LEs. Again, Pardo and Peden did not follow the recommendation to analyze Cassidy's LEs.

54. Moreover, data available to Defendants from the Company's internal policy tracking system showed that, by at least fiscal year 2006, the LEs that Life Partners used to

broker life settlement interests were systematically and materially underestimated. As of February 2006, tracking data revealed that, of the policies brokered by Life Partners for which the accuracy of Cassidy's LEs is measurable ("measurable policies"), insureds underlying 88% of those policies had outlived their LEs. By February 2009, the tracking data showed that insureds under 90% of measurable policies had outlived their LEs.

55. In 2007, the Colorado Securities Commission confronted Life Partners and its management, including Pardo and Peden, about the unreliability of Cassidy's LEs. The Colorado Securities Commission filed an action against Life Partners, Pardo, Peden, and others alleging, among other things, that the Company's failed to disclose material facts to investors in its life settlement transactions, including "the high frequency rate in which the viators outlived life expectancies predicted by Life Partners." Life Partners settled the suit by agreeing, with respect to investments in 524 policies, to refund the investors' money and take back their policy interests. Company paid \$10.1 million to do so, along with statutory interest of \$2.7 million.

***F. Defendants Misled Shareholders About the Impact of Short Life Expectancy Estimates on Life Partners' Business***

56. Notwithstanding the significance of LEs to Life Partners' profit margins, revenue, and investor demand for the Company's products, Life Partners misrepresented, as a contingent risk, the adverse impact of underestimated LEs on the Company's business. In the Risk Factors section of each of its Forms 10-K and 10-KSB for fiscal years 2006 through 2011, the Company included the following disclosures:

Fiscal Year End Forms 10-K	Disclosure
2006	<i>If we underestimate the average life expectancies</i> , our purchasers will not realize the returns they seek, demand will fall, and purchasers will invest their funds elsewhere . . . . We cannot assure you that, <i>despite our experience in settlement pricing</i> , we will not err by underestimating or overestimating average life expectancies or miscalculating reserve amounts for future premiums. If we do so, we could lose purchasers or viators and life settlors, and those losses could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. (Emphasis added.)
2007-2008	<i>If we underestimate the average life expectancies and price our transactions too high</i> , our purchasers will not realize the returns they seek, demand may fall, and purchasers may invest their funds elsewhere . . . .We cannot assure you that, <i>despite our experience in settlement pricing</i> , we will not err by underestimating or overestimating average life expectancies or miscalculating reserve amounts for future premiums. If we do so, we could lose purchasers or policy sellers, and those losses could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. (Emphasis added.)
2009-2010	<i>If we underestimate the average life expectancies and price our transactions too high</i> , our purchasers will realize smaller returns, demand may fall, and purchasers may invest their funds elsewhere. . . . We cannot assure you that, <i>despite our experience in settlement pricing</i> , we will not err by underestimating or overestimating average life expectancies or miscalculating reserve amounts for future premiums. If we do so, we could lose purchasers or policy sellers, and those losses could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. (Emphasis added.)
2011	<i>If we underestimate the average life expectancies and price our transactions too high</i> , our purchasers will realize smaller returns, demand may fall, and purchasers may invest their funds elsewhere. . . . To support our pricing systems, we use life expectancy estimates from an outside practicing physician and a leading industry provider. We cannot assure purchasers that, <i>despite our experience in settlement pricing</i> , we will not err by underestimating or overestimating average life expectancies or miscalculating reserve amounts for future premiums. If we do so, we could lose purchasers or policy sellers, and those losses could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. (Emphasis added.)

57. Contrary to Life Partners' misleading disclosures, Defendants knew, or were reckless in not knowing, that the Company's use of materially short LEs was not a mere possibility but an existing reality. In connection with these misleading disclosures, Defendants acknowledged the material adverse impact that underestimated LEs posed to Life Partners' business, and particularly that investor demand for the Company's life settlements could drop off, making the business unsustainable. Yet Defendants chose to misrepresent this known and existing risk to shareholders as a mere contingency.

58. In late 2010 and early 2011, press articles regarding Life Partners' business practices and use of underestimated LEs had a significant, negative impact on the Company's share price. On December 16, 2010, following an article in *The Life Settlements Report* highlighting problems with Cassidy's method for estimating LEs and the fact that his practices may be inconsistent with other LE underwriters, the Company's share price dropped by over 8%. Similarly, a January 19, 2011, article in *The Wall Street Journal*, which made public the Commission staff's investigation of Life Partners and raised questions about the accuracy of the Company's LEs, resulted in a 17% decline in the Company's share price. As these significant declines in the Company's share prices suggest, the accuracy of the LEs that Life Partners uses is material to the Company's shareholders.

59. In addition, Life Partners was required by Item 303 of Regulation S-K to identify in the Management Discussion and Analysis section ("MD&A") of its Forms 10-K and 10-KSB any known trends that would result in, or that were reasonably likely to result in, a material favorable or unfavorable impact on the Company's net revenue from continuing operations. Despite the known risk that underestimated LEs posed to Life Partners' business, Defendants never disclosed the known trend of materially short LEs.



60. Pardo and Peden reviewed and signed Life Partners' Forms 10-K and 10-KSB for fiscal years 2006 through 2010. Martin reviewed and signed each of Life Partners' Forms 10-K for fiscal years 2008 through 2010.

***H. Pardo Misrepresented Investor Returns During Conference Calls with Analysts and Shareholders***

61. In at least two quarterly conference calls following earnings announcements by the Company, analysts inquired about the average ROI for investors in Life Partners' life settlements. In an October 2007 conference call, Pardo misrepresented that:

Most of our clients are looking for IRRs in the 12 to 14 % range, and this is quite common. Some will pay a little less, some a little more. But I would say that's a fair assessment of what they are looking for and also somewhat on the conservative side of what we think they are going to actually get.

In an October 2008 conference call, Pardo misrepresented that "I think if [clients] are expecting [11-12% returns], they will not be disappointed."

62. Contrary to Pardo's representations, as of the 2007 and 2008 conference calls, the average or mean ROI for investors since the Company started brokering life settlements was nowhere near the "conservative" 11% to 14% returns touted by Pardo.

63. As alleged above, Pardo was fully aware of the known practice and undisclosed trend of the Company's use of materially short LEs. Pardo later acknowledged that the information Life Partners conveyed about historic ROI for its investors did not take into account policies that remained active beyond their LE. He also acknowledged that, for such policies, investor returns could only decline, and more so with each passing day that the policy remained active.

### THE ACCOUNTING FRAUD

64. In fiscal year 2003, Life Partners instituted a revenue recognition practice that was inappropriate under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”). The Company’s practice was improper because Life Partners prematurely recognized revenue from the life settlement transactions it brokered. In 2004, Life Partners misled its auditor about the criteria the Company used to recognize revenue, and continued to improperly recognize revenue based on ill-gotten guidance from the auditor, even though the Company knew that the guidance was based on incomplete and misleading information.

65. Life Partners also backdated certain transactional documents to hide the Company’s premature revenue recognition from its auditors, and lied to shareholders about its revenue recognition practices in various, inconsistent disclosures in public filings. Life Partners adhered to its inappropriate practice of prematurely recognizing revenue from fiscal year 2003 through the third quarter of fiscal year 2011 (*i.e.*, period ended November 30, 2010).

66. In addition to prematurely recognizing revenue from life settlement transactions, Life Partners also made it a policy for certain life settlements to recognize revenue in a given quarter based on events occurring after the quarter ended, which also failed to comply with GAAP. As a result of the Company’s improper revenue recognition policies, Life Partners misstated net income in its financial statements.

67. In addition, in analyzing the carrying value of life settlements owned by Life Partners – which, in most cases, became Company-owned because Life Partners elected to acquire them to settle disputes with investors – Life Partners’ used the same LEs it assigned to the policies when it originally brokered the interests, which LEs the Company knew to be

flawed. Through its use of the same flawed and materially short LEs to assess the value policy interests on its books, the Company materially understated impairment of its assets.

68. On November 22, 2011, the Company announced in its Form 10-K for fiscal year 2011 that it was restating financial results for fiscal years 2007 through 2010 and the first three quarters of 2011 to correct these and other accounting errors (the “Restatement”). The Restatement addresses, among other things, errors related to revenue recognition, impairment of investments in Company-owned policies, accrued liabilities, and the related tax impact, all of which Life Partners admitted had been previously “incorrectly accounted for under [GAAP].”

***A. The Company’s Life Settlement Transaction Cycle and Timely Revenue Recognition Under That Cycle***

69. In a typical life settlement transaction brokered by the Company, Life Partners first identifies policy owners interested in selling their policies, and negotiates a potential purchase of the policies through “Seller Agreements” between the policy owners and the Company. Upon reaching an agreement for a potential sale by the policy owners, Life Partners forwards them assignment documents covering the policies, to be returned to the Company along with executed copies of the Seller Agreement. Peden was one of three executives who reviewed and signed Seller Agreements on behalf of the Company.

70. Prior to the “Closing Date,” Seller Agreements are non-binding and unenforceable against the policy owner. The Seller Agreements define “Closing Date” as “the date upon which the consideration for the transaction described herein is transferred from the Escrow Agent to the Seller.” Prior to the Closing Date, neither the policy owner nor Life Partners are contractually obligated to proceed with the sale, as each may rescind the agreement at any time and for any reason without incurring a penalty. In fact, for a 15-day period following the Closing Date (the “Rescission Period”), the policy owner has the option to rescind his or her

agreement to sell the policy for any reason. Moreover, death of the insured covered by the policy prior to or during the Rescission Period triggers an automatic rescission under the Seller Agreement.

71. While it processes the Seller Agreement, Life Partners sends the medical file for the insured underlying the policy to Cassidy for his review and analysis. Once Cassidy completes his analysis, Life Partners prepares a confidential case history for each insured, which contains Cassidy's LE. Licensees submit reservations on behalf of interested investors to purchase specified interests in a particular policy or policies. To secure their reservation, investors mail or wire money to the escrow agent to be used to purchase life settlements at closing, and they deliver signed, but undated, "Policy Funding Agreements" to the Company. The Policy Funding Agreement specifies the policy or policies to be purchased, the acquisition price, and the escrow arrangements for receipt and disbursement of funds.

72. After receipt of the Policy Funding Agreement, the Seller Agreement, and the accompanying assignment documents, Life Partners forwards to the escrow agent the documents necessary for closing. A Life Partners employee responsible for coordinating funding sends the escrow agent a closing letter that provides instructions regarding the payment of funds at closing, including the amount to be paid to the seller, the amount to be placed into escrow for future premiums, and the residual amount to be sent to the Company. The closing of a life settlement transaction occurs when the seller gets paid – *i.e.*, on the Closing Date, as defined in the Seller Agreement.

73. At all times relevant to the Commission's claims, Pardo, Peden, and Martin participated in and/or monitored the process by which the Company processed and recorded revenue from life settlement transactions. Martin, as CFO and head of the Accounting

Department, was responsible for reviewing and approving the quarter-end accrual journal entry reflecting revenues, including the journal entries necessary to reflect policies that were only partially funded – *i.e.*, policies as which the Company had secured commitments from investors sufficient to purchase some, but not all, fractional interests in the policy. Pardo and Peden monitored daily, monthly, quarterly, and annual contract activity, including contract funding status, through an internal, electronic database that holds all information related to a particular policy.

***B. Life Partners Prematurely and Improperly Recognized Revenue***

74. Prior to fiscal year 2003, Life Partners recognized revenue as of the Closing Date. In fiscal year 2003, Life Partners began recognizing revenue prior to the Closing Date and, in so doing, began recognizing revenue from life settlement transactions in a manner inconsistent with GAAP.

75. Specifically, the Company changed its policy to recognize revenue based on: (i) the receipt date of an executed Seller Agreement; (ii) the receipt date of documents from the seller authorizing assignment of the insurance policy; and (iii) the date of the Policy Funding Agreement from an investor committed to purchasing an interest in the policy. Upon the occurrence of the last of these three dates for a given policy, the Company recognized, for the reporting period in which the last date fell, a *pro rata* portion of the total revenue it expected to earn when it completed the sale of 100% of the interests in that policy. For example, if the Company had received a signed Seller Agreement and assignment documents, along with Policy Funding Agreements from purchasers to acquire 2% of a policy, the Company would recognize, in that reporting period, 2% of the total revenue anticipated from that life settlement transaction.

76. Under GAAP, revenue can be recognized only when it is both (i) realized or realizable and (ii) earned. Revenue is “realized or realizable” when products or services (in this case, life settlements) are exchanged or readily convertible to known amounts of cash or claims to cash. Revenues are “earned” when “the entity has substantially accomplished what it must do to be entitled to the benefits represented by the revenues.” Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 605-10-25, Revenue Recognition (also contained in FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Concepts No. 5, Recognition and Measurement in Financial Statements of Business Enterprises, paragraphs 83(a) and 83(b)).

77. Life Partners’ post-2003 revenue recognition policy is contrary to GAAP because the Company recognizes revenues prior to the Closing Date, a point before revenue becomes either (i) realized or realizable or (ii) earned.

78. Revenue is not realized or realizable before the Closing Date because Life Partners receives no cash, and has no claim to cash, until a life settlement is purchased by investors and the policy owner/seller is paid by the escrow agent. The policy/owner seller does not get paid until, at the earliest, the Closing Date. Moreover, Life Partners cannot readily convert an investor’s commitment to purchase a life settlement interest into cash or a claim to cash prior to delivering the corresponding interests in the underlying policy, which it cannot possibly do prior to the Closing Date. Accordingly, prior to the Closing Date, Life Partners’ revenues are neither realized nor realizable.

79. Revenue is not earned before the Closing Date because the policy owner is not obligated to sell the policy to Life Partners prior to the Closing Date. Life Partners’ revenues do not qualify as “earned” until such time as it fully brokers the sale of 100% of a policy. Policy owners sell their policies in a single transaction under the Seller Agreement, not on a prorated

basis, as Life Partners identifies investors interested in purchasing fractional interests in the policy. Consequently, after the Company identifies one or more interested investors in a given policy, Life Partners still has substantial continuing obligations to identify investors sufficient to purchase all the unsold interests in the policy before it becomes entitled to any portion of the proceeds from the sale. Life Partners is not entitled to any proceeds from the sale until investors purchase 100% of a policy, which does not happen until the Closing Date, at the earliest.

80. In short, Life Partners could not properly recognize revenue prior to closing on a life settlement transaction (*i.e.*, prior to the policy owner/seller being paid) because the Seller Agreement allowed the policy owner and Life Partners to walk away from the deal at any time for any reason prior to closing.

***C. Life Partners' Disclosures to its Auditors Regarding Revenue Recognition Were Misleading***

81. In 2004, Pardo and Peden asked Life Partners' outside auditor if the Company could recognize revenue under a hypothetical scenario based on four assumptions. For its review, Pardo and Peden asked the auditor to assume that: (i) the policy owner has signed a Seller Agreement, (ii) "[n]o additional action of any kind is required on the part of either the seller, the purchasers, or Life Partners to finalize [the] transaction," (iii) investors have signed purchase documents and "funded in full the purchase price for the policies" as well as amounts required to be escrowed for future premium payments, and (iv) the escrow agent has taken steps necessary to ensure that the insurance carrier is legally obligated to transfer ownership of the policy.

82. Despite their knowledge of the policy owner's rescission rights under the Seller Agreement, Pardo and Peden omitted those known contingencies from the hypothetical scenario they asked the auditor to consider. Due to the omission, the hypothetical was incomplete, and

therefore misleading. Based on the incomplete and misleading hypothetical, the auditor advised the Company in January 2004 that it could recognize revenue under the circumstances presented.

83. Moreover, the auditor's 2004 guidance was based on unfounded assumptions. Pardo and Peden asked the auditor to assume that investors "had funded in full the purchase price for the policies" and that "[n]o additional action of any kind is required on the part of either the seller, the purchasers, or Life Partners to finalize [the] transaction." These assumptions presuppose that Life Partners had identified a sufficient number of investors to purchase 100% of the interests in a given policy. As adopted by Pardo and Peden, and implemented by Martin, the Company's revenue recognition policy was inconsistent with the 2004 guidance in that Life Partners recognized revenue after identifying investors sufficient to purchase as little as 2% of a given policy, a point after which substantial additional steps were required to finalize the transaction. Namely, finding enough investors to purchase the remaining 98% of the policy.

84. In an April 2010 memorandum addressed to Martin and others, Pardo and Peden memorialized Life Partners' improper revenue recognition policy, described in paragraphs 76 and 82 above. Pardo and Peden sent the memo to Martin, the Company's CFO, to codify policies and procedures that, according to Pardo and Peden, Life Partners had "regularly utilized" since they obtained the January 2004 guidance from the Company's auditor. The memorandum also contemplated that the Accounting Department, which Martin oversaw, "may audit and test" revenue recognition qualifications for a given reporting period by verifying the receipt of Seller Agreements and assignment forms, and the dates of the Policy Funding Agreements.

85. For fiscal year end 2010 through the third quarter of 2011, Pardo, Peden, and Martin signed management representation letters to the Company's auditor dated May 12, 2010,



July 8, 2010, August 31, 2010, and January 10, 2011, falsely stating that Life Partners had adequately disclosed a description of the revenue recognition policies that the Company applied to major revenue-generating products, which products include life settlements.

86. These management representation letters also stated:

All revenue recognized as of the balance sheet date has been realized and earned. Revenue has not been recognized before (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (2) goods have been delivered or services rendered, (3) consideration to be received is fixed or determinable and (4) collectability is reasonably assured.

The representation that all revenue recognized has been realized and earned is false for the reasons stated in paragraph 75 through 80 above. Additionally, the lack of an obligation on the policy owner's behalf to sell the policy prior to the Closing Date indicates an absence of persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists. Finally, prior to the Closing Date, the Company has not delivered policy interests to investors, and collectability of the Company's receivables is not reasonably assured. Collectability cannot be assured until such time as the seller has been paid and the policy interests are delivered to the investors, which cannot occur prior to closing.

***D. In Public Filings, Life Partners Misrepresented the Company's Revenue Recognition Policies and Practices***

87. In Life Partners' experience, policy owners periodically cancelled the Seller Agreement prior to closing. Additionally, insureds occasionally died within the Rescission Period, triggering automatic rescissions of Seller Agreements. Life Partners' practice of prematurely recognizing revenue caused Life Partners to reverse in subsequent quarters revenues reported in previous quarters. There were 18 such reversals affecting 20 of the 27 quarters during the period from fiscal year 2005 through the third quarter of fiscal year 2011. Five of these reversals took place during Martin's tenure as CFO.

88. Pardo, Peden, and Martin were aware of periodic cancellations and rescissions of Seller Agreements, which exposed the impropriety of Life Partners' revenue recognition practices. Pardo, Peden, and Martin knew, or should have known, that it was improper for the Company to recognize revenue prior to the Closing Date.

89. Life Partners' revenue recognition practices, which Pardo and Peden established, and Martin implemented after he became CFO, were inconsistent with the Company's disclosures to shareholders in public filings signed by Pardo, Peden, and Martin.

90. The Company's Forms 10-K and 10-KSB for fiscal years 2006 through 2010 contain two essentially identical descriptions of the Company's revenue recognition policy, both of which were false. In these disclosures, the Company stated that it recognizes revenue "*at the time a settlement closes [has been closed]* and the purchaser has obligated itself to make the purchase." (Emphasis added.) The Company's Forms 10-Q for fiscal years 2009 and 2010 also contain this false description.

91. Contrary to these disclosures, Life Partners routinely recognized revenue from a particular life settlement transaction before the transaction closed. While the Seller Agreement (Life Partners' own document) defines the "Closing Date" as the date upon which "consideration for the transaction described herein is transferred from the Escrow Agent to Seller," it was Life Partners' practice to recognize revenue well before that point.

92. Life Partners' Forms 10-Q and 10-QSB for fiscal years 2007 and 2008 contain another false description of the Company's revenue recognition policy. In that description, the Company recognizes income from life settlement transactions "*at the time a purchaser has accepted a tendered settlement and is contractually obligated to make payment.*" (Emphasis added.) These disclosures to shareholder are false because the Company's revenue recognition

policy allowed it to recognize revenue before the purchaser becomes contractually obligated to make a payment. That obligation can arise only after closing for a particular transaction.

93. Specifically, investors are not obligated to make a payment from escrow to purchase a fractional interest in a particular policy until the policy owner is obligated to sell the policy. Under the terms of the Seller Agreement, the policy owner is not obligated to sell the policy until closing. Prior to that date, there is nothing for the investor to purchase. Consequently, investors are not obligated (contractually or otherwise) to purchase the policy until closing. Because the Company's revenue recognition policy allowed it to recognize revenue prior to closing – before investors become contractually obligated to make payments – the disclosures in the Company's Forms 10-Q and 10-QSB for fiscal years 2007 and 2008 were false.

94. The Company's Forms 10-Q for fiscal year 2011 state a fourth false description of its revenue recognition policy. The Forms 10-Q state that the Company recognizes revenue from life settlement transactions “upon the receipt of executed contracts and assignment document, and when the sellers have obligated themselves to transfer title of policies.” This description is false because the seller is not obligated to sell a policy and, therefore, transfer title, until the closing, but it was the Company's practice to recognize revenue before closing.

95. On November 22, 2011, in the Restatement, the Company announced that it was changing the date of revenue recognition from the date that purchasers commit to buy policies to the date that policy closings are funded (*i.e.*, the Closing Date).

***E. Life Partners Backdated Certain Transactional Documents to the Month the Company Received the Seller Agreement***

96. In an effort to conceal its improper revenue recognition practices from its auditor, Life Partners routinely backdated certain transactional documents underlying the Company's life settlements. Unbeknownst to the Company's auditor, the Company's practice was to backdate closing letters, which instructed the escrow agent to execute a closing, to coincide with the month the Company received an executed Seller Agreement from the policy owner. In many instances, the Company received executed Seller Agreements from policy owners weeks or months before the actual Closing Date for a particular transaction. By backdating closing letters, which cued the Closing Date, the Company made it appear as though, for certain transactions, the Company's criteria for revenue recognition had been met around the time of the actual closing, which was not the case.

97. Life Partners' practice of backdating closing letters hindered the Company's auditor's ability to evaluate when the closing for a particular transaction actually occurred versus when the Company recognized revenue from that transaction. Through the practice, Life Partners concealed from its auditor repeated instances in which the Company's revenue recognition policy, as applied by the Company, was inconsistent with GAAP. Closing letters containing accurate dates would have alerted the auditor that adherence to the Company's revenue recognition policy permitted the Company to recognize revenue prematurely, for transactions that did not close until months or weeks after the Company's criteria had been met.

98. The Company also routinely backdated Policy Funding Agreements to coincide with the month that the Company received an executed Seller Agreement. As alleged in paragraph 71 above, investors purchased life settlement interests under the terms set forth in the

Company's Policy Funding Agreements. The agreements consist of two pages, with the date and purchase terms printed on the first page and the investor signature on the second page.

99. At all times relevant to the Commission's claims, it was Life Partners' practice to collect and maintain executed, but undated, signature pages for Policy Funding Agreements in a filing cabinet. The Company received, through its Licensees, signature pages from investors before such time as the investors had made a decision as to which or how much of a policy the investors wanted to buy. When the investors made these decisions, the Company would complete the first page of the Policy Funding Agreement, which set forth purchase terms based on which and how much of the policy the investor had elected to purchase. At the same time, the Company stapled the investor's undated signature pages to the first page of the Policy Funding Agreement, and inserted a date in the first page that coincided with the month it had received the executed Seller Agreement for the interests the investor had elected to purchase.

100. As a result of this practice, and despite the fact that the date of the Policy Funding Agreement constituted one of the Company's three criteria for revenue recognition, the date reflected on the Policy Funding Agreement was not the date the investor "signed" the agreement or reserved an interest in a given policy. Rather, the date Life Partners selected for the Policy Funding Agreement – a date in the month that the Company received an executed copy of the corresponding Seller Agreement – could have been and, in some instances was, weeks or months prior to either of these events.

101. The Company's practice of backdating Policy Funding Agreements hindered its auditor's ability to evaluate whether the Company followed its own revenue recognition policy. By backdating Policy Funding Agreements to a date in the month it received Seller Agreements from the owner of the policy that investors had agreed to buy, the Company made it appear as

though all three of its internal criteria for revenue recognition occurred in or around the same month, and that that point in time coincided with the date the Company recognized revenue from a particular transaction. In reality, the Company was recognizing revenue before the final criteria of its stated policy had been met – *i.e.*, before the date of the Policy Funding Agreement from an investor committed to purchasing a life settlement interest.

102. The Company's practice of backdating Policy Funding Agreements also interfered with its auditor's ability to determine whether the Company's revenue recognition policy was consistent with GAAP. Had Policy Funding Agreements reflected their true execution dates, the Company's auditors would have seen that, in many instances, the Company recognized revenue before such time as investors had committed to purchase any interest, much less the totality of the interests, in a policy. Revenue from life settlement transactions was neither realized nor realizable nor earned before such time.

103. In a December 2006 email, the Company employee responsible for coordinating the funding of policies explained to a Licensee the reason Life Partners backdated Policy Funding Agreements. The Funding Coordinator's email explained that she had finished the paperwork for a particular policy, including "changing the dates on the [funding status report] – you know for those who predated their [Policy Funding Agreements]. *Everything has to match for the auditors.*" (Emphasis added.)

104. Defendants have admitted to the Commission that the dates on the Policy Funding Agreements did not reflect the dates that the agreements were signed by investors (unless the investor manually signed a date next to his signature).

105. Defendants have also admitted that certain employees "had the ability to change the automatically generated [Policy Funding Agreement] date to match the month in which the

policy originated, and not the date of reservation. Consequently, the [Policy Funding Agreement] date utilized by the accounting department may have reflected a date as of quarter-end even if the corresponding reservations did not occur until after the 15 business-day period after quarter end.”

106. In July 2011, Peden sent an email to Martin and others, copying Pardo, in which he explained that the Company had adopted a new document dating policy under which Policy Funding Agreements would be generated automatically to reflect the date on which an investor’s reservation to purchase an interest in a policy was accepted by Life Partners and the funds on deposit had been allocated to a particular policy. Importantly, Peden’s new policy stated that “[t]hese dates cannot be edited.”

107. Finally, despite the July 2011 policy changes, Pardo, Peden and Martin failed to disclose Life Partners’ backdating practices to the Company’s current auditor until October 2011, over 40 days after Life Partners admitted the Company’s document backdating history to the Commission. The Company’s backdating practices evidence Defendants’ knowledge that Life Partners’ revenue recognition practices were improper.

***C. Improper Recognition of Revenues from Transactions Occurring After Period End***

108. Apart from prematurely recognizing revenue as a matter of course, Pardo and Peden developed, and Martin implemented, a policy that authorized the Company to recognize in a given quarter revenue from events that occurred as many as 15 business days following quarter end (the “15-business-day Policy”).

109. According to an April 2010 internal accounting policy memorandum from Pardo and Peden to Martin (the “Cutoff Memo”), the Company had a policy of “clos[ing] the books and records for a quarter on or about 15 business days after the end of the quarter.” The

Company made it a practice to keep the books and records open for purposes of recording revenues since at least fiscal year 2004. The Cutoff Memo set a uniform period of time during which the Company kept its books and records open for revenue recognition purposes at 15 business days. The Cutoff Memo rationalized the practice on the ground that it “allowed time for transactions conducted in the latter part of the quarter to clear and to receive bills for goods and services rendered in the latter part of the quarter.”

110. Under the 15-business-day Policy, Defendants recognized revenue from a life settlement transaction, whether that revenue was recognizable under GAAP or not, in the quarter immediately prior to the quarter in which the events on which the Company based its decision to recognize revenue had occurred.

111. For example, if an investor committed in a Policy Funding Agreement to purchase an interest in a policy after quarter end, but prior to 15 business days into the current quarter, Life Partners recognized the pro rata revenues and costs associated with the transaction in the previous quarter. This practice is contrary to Pardo and Peden’s stated rationale for the policy, which suggested that the policy was intended only to allow the paperwork for a transaction occurring in the previous quarter to be returned to Life Partners before being recorded in the previous quarter.

112. Through its adherence to the 15-business-day policy, Life Partners recorded revenue in a particular quarter based on events that occurred in a future quarter, which is contrary to GAAP.

113. After the Commission’s staff began its investigation of the claims underlying this lawsuit, Defendants informed the Commission’s staff that the Company had decided to discontinue its practice of recognizing revenue under the 15-business-day Policy.



***D. The Company's Auditors Withdraw Their Audit Reports***

114. In June 2011, E&Y sent Life Partners a letter terminating its engagement as the Company's auditor. E&Y had served as the Company's auditor since March 2, 2010. In addition to terminating its auditor engagement, E&Y withdrew its audit report for the Company's 2010 financial statements.

115. E&Y's letter states that, "upon a re-examination of the Company's revenue recognition policy, we have determined that the Company should revise its revenue recognition policy. The Company should be recording revenue at the time of the final closing of escrowed funds with the seller, unless a rescission occurs, rather than at an earlier date reflecting the purchaser's obligation to make an investment."

116. E&Y's letter further states that, as a result of Life Partners' revenue recognition policies, "a material weakness exists relating to the recording of revenue in the proper period." E&Y's letter continues, "[u]ntil this deficiency is remediated, there is a more than remote likelihood that a material misstatement to the annual or interim consolidated financial statements could occur and not be prevented or detected by the Company's controls in a timely manner."

117. According to E&Y, it resigned as Life Partner's auditor due to a threat Pardo made against E&Y in a June 2011 memorandum to certain Licensees. In the memorandum, Pardo threatened to "take action" against E&Y unless it signed off on the Company's 2011 financial statements "as is." As a result of Pardo's threat, along with other "recent developments," E&Y concluded that it was no longer able to rely on representations from Life Partners' management, and that it was unwilling to be associated with the Company's financial statements.

118. In a letter to the Company dated June 2011, Eide Bailly LLP (“Eide Bailly”), Life Partners’ auditor from August 2008 until it resigned in January 2010, withdrew its audit report on the Company’s 2009 financial statements and internal control over financial reporting. In its letter, Eide Bailly stated that, based on the disclosures in E&Y’s June 2011 letter to the Company, Eide Bailly believed “there is a possibility that the Company’s consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended February 28, 2009, may have material misstatements related to improper revenue recognition.”

***E. Life Partners Understated Impairment of Investments in Policies***

119. As of November 30, 2010, Life Partners has spent in excess of \$18.6 million to purchase more than one thousand life settlement interests that it had previously brokered to investors. Life Partners acquired the majority of these interests to settle disputes with investors. For example, Life Partners acquired over half (\$12.8 million) of its investments in policies to settle a lawsuit that the Colorado Securities Commissioner brought against the Company in 2007 for violations of the Colorado Securities Act. Despite their awareness that these policies may have been impaired when acquired, Defendants failed to properly evaluate potential impairment. As a consequence, by understating the dollar amount by which its investments in policies should have been impaired, Life Partners has overstated those investments in financial statements filed with the Commission since fiscal year 2009.

120. Under the FASB’s ASC 360-10, (formerly Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets), a long-lived asset shall be tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. Life Partners’ investments in policies are “long-lived” because Life Partners expects to hold these assets for longer than one year. The

“carrying amount” for Life Partners’ investments in policies is equal to the amount reported on its balance sheet, which represents historical cost less any previously recorded amounts of impairment.

121. Under ASC 360-10, an impairment loss shall be recognized if the carrying amount is not recoverable and exceeds its fair value. The carrying amount is not recoverable if it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. ASC 360-10 states that an impairment loss shall be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly liquidation. For long-lived assets having uncertainties in both in timing and amounts, such as life settlements, ASC 360-10 states that “an expected present value technique will often be the appropriate technique with which to estimate fair value.”

122. Since fiscal year 2007 through at least fiscal year 2009, Life Partners has reported its investments in policies at the lesser of cost – *i.e.*, the dollar amount it spent to purchase the policies – or 75% of the face value of the policy. Life Partners recorded the difference between cost and 75% of the face value of the policies as settlement expense. Life Partners’ practice of recording the difference as settlement expense is not consistent with either evaluation of recoverability or determination of fair value under ASC 360-10. The practice of recording policy value at the lesser of cost or 75% of face value also evidences Defendants’ awareness that Life Partners’ investments in policies acquired to settle disputes may have been impaired when acquired.

123. Life Partners disclosed in its filings with the Commission that it evaluated the carrying value of its investments in policies on a regular basis “using new or updated information

that affects our assumptions about remaining life expectancy, credit worthiness of the policy issuer, funds needed to maintain the asset until maturity, capitalization rates and potential return.” Life Partners disclosed that it would recognize an impairment of individual policies “if the expected undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying amount of the investment, plus anticipated undiscounted future premiums and capitalizable direct external costs, if any.” For the fiscal years ended February 28, 2010 and 2009, Life Partners reported impairments of investments in policies of \$281,882 and \$151,810, respectively. For the nine months ended November 30, 2010, Life Partners reported impairments of investments in policies of \$111,333.

124. From fiscal year 2009 through the period ended November 30, 2010, contrary to these disclosures, Defendants failed to appropriately evaluate and reduce the carrying value of the Company’s investments in policies to fair value. In its filings with the Commission, Life Partners disclosed that impairment is “generally caused by the insured significantly exceeding the estimate of the original life expectancy, which causes the original policy costs and projected future premiums to exceed the estimated maturity value.” Yet, when Defendants evaluated Life Partners’ investments in policies for potential impairment, Defendants relied on the LEs Cassidy provided when the Company originally brokered interests in the policies, which Defendants knew to be materially short. As the number and percentage of insureds outliving Cassidy’s LEs increased over time, this event or change of circumstances, known to Defendants, necessitated an evaluation and assessment of the reliability of Cassidy’s LEs – a critical assumption in the Company’s impairment analysis. Instead, the Company used the same LEs Cassidy provided at the time Life Partners originated the interests, which Defendants knew to be underestimated. As a result, the Company misled investors by materially understating impairment for its investments in life settlement policies.

125. Despite their improper reliance on Cassidy's flawed LEs, Pardo, Peden, and Martin informed the Company's auditor at fiscal year-end 2009 of their belief that "[w]e have reviewed long-lived assets and investments in life insurance policies and tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances have indicated that the carrying amount of assets might not be recoverable and have appropriately recorded the adjustment, if any."

126. This representation was false. Pardo, Peden, and Martin understood that the Company's impairment calculations depended on the validity of Cassidy's LEs. They also knew, before year-end 2009, that the LEs were unreliable, and, in fact, systematically and materially underestimated

127. In July or August 2010, E&Y requested data from Life Partners to support the LEs underlying the Company's investments in policies, and the Company's related impairment analysis. In response, Peden and Martin submitted a chart with information on the most recent 300 maturities of viatical and life settlement policies sold by Life Partners. According to the chart, which covered a ten-year period, the ratio of policies that matured before, versus after, the date projected by Cassidy's LEs was roughly 50%/50%. But Peden and Martin failed to alert E&Y that, of the more than 4,000 total outstanding policies brokered by the Company that had yet to reach maturity, insureds underlying approximately 1,200 of those policies had outlived Cassidy's LE, and those policies thus failed to mature by the dates Cassidy projected.

128. In a letter to the Company's audit committee dated May 2010, E&Y reported that it had noted control deficiencies and other matters. E&Y considered the Company's internal control in order to design audit procedures in connection with its engagement to express an opinion on the Company's fiscal year 2010 financial statements. E&Y reported that the Company did not have a formal process in place to assess actual-to-expected LEs. E&Y

recommended that “[a] formal analysis, prepared quarterly, would provide management with an after the fact assessment of how accurate its initial LEs were and if any adjustments need to be made to its underwriting process.”

***F. Additional Management Representation Letters to Auditors***

129. Pardo, Peden, and, for certain periods after February 2008, Martin signed management representation letters to Life Partners’ auditors containing materially misleading statements and omissions.

130. From at least fiscal year 2007 through the third quarter of fiscal year 2011, Pardo and Peden signed quarterly management representation letters to the Company’s auditors dated January 15, 2007; May 25, 2007; July 16, 2007; October 12, 2007; January 14, 2008; May 14, 2008; July 9, 2008; October 9, 2008; January 9, 2009; May 29, 2009; July 10, 2009; October 9, 2009; January 11, 2010; May 12, 2010; July 8, 2010; October 8, 2010; and January 10, 2011 stating that the Company’s financial statements were fairly presented in conformity with GAAP; that there were no material transactions that had not been properly recorded; and that they had no knowledge of fraud or suspected fraud involving management.

131. Martin signed management representation letters dated May 14, 2008; July 9, 2008; October 9, 2008; January 9, 2009; May 29, 2009; July 10, 2009; October 9, 2009; January 11, 2010; May 12, 2010; July 8, 2010; October 8, 2010; and January 10, 2011, containing these representations with respect to financial statements starting at fiscal year-end 2008 through the third quarter of 2011.

***G. Restatement and Net Effect***

132. As described above, on November 22, 2011, Life Partners announced, in Form 10-K for fiscal year 2011, a Restatement that addresses, among other items, errors related to revenue recognition and impairment expense for investments in Company-owned policies.

133. The Company's Form 10-K also reported that it had "improved" the method by which it calculated impairment on investments in policies by, among other things, increasing "the amount of actuarial data to improve our methodology for estimating life expectancy." The Company reported that, rather than relying solely on Cassidy, the Company had obtained a second LE for each insured from an industry provider, typically 21st Services, LLC. Not surprisingly, the addition of a second, well-known LE provider resulted in increased LEs for insureds underlying life settlements brokered by the Company, and increased impairment expense in prior periods.

134. The Restatement, as it relates to impairment of investments in policies, however, does not exclusively result from a refinement of the Company's estimation process, which, under GAAP, should be reported prospectively. To the contrary, the Restatement, as it relates to impairment of investments in policies, is due to misuse or oversight of facts that existed at the time the previously-issued financial statements were prepared. In particular, Defendants' misuse or oversight of facts indicating that Cassidy's LEs were materially short is what caused the Company to understate impairment of investments in policies.

135. According to the Company's Form 10-K for fiscal year 2011, the Company also corrected errors related to deferred policy monitoring costs, accrued liabilities, certain other items, and the related tax impact.

136. Life Partners' 2011 Form 10-K also reports Pardo and Martin's conclusion that the Company did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of the start of the end of fiscal year 2011, including effective controls to ensure the existence, completeness, accuracy, valuation, and presentation of activities related to, *inter alia*, revenue recognition and impairment of investment in policies. These internal control deficiencies, according to the Company, resulted in the aforementioned misstatements of revenue and investments in policies.

137. The table below is based upon the Restatement and indicates that Life Partners' misstatements of net income range from negative 29% to positive 11% for fiscal years 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010. Similarly, the Company misstated net income for the first, second, and third quarters of fiscal year 2011 by 7%, 2%, and (78)% respectively. The misstatements of net income resulting from prematurely recognizing revenue prior to the Closing Date and inadequate impairment of investments in policies are material to Life Partners consolidated financial statements for fiscal years 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and for the first, second, and third quarters of fiscal year 2011.

Nature of Restatement Adjustment	Increase (Decrease) Net Income (Dollars in millions)			
	Year Ended 2/28/07	Year Ended 2/29/08	Year Ended 2/28/09	Year Ended 2/28/10
1. Revenue based on closing date	\$ 0.4	\$ (3.8)	\$ 0.1	\$ (2.1)
2. Impairment	--	(0.2)	(2.2)	(1.8)
3. Deferred policy monitoring costs	N/A	(1.9)	(0.7)	(0.4)
4. Other <sup>2</sup>	(0.2)	(0.3)	0.6	(0.1)
Subtotal, pretax	0.2	(6.2)	(2.2)	(4.4)
Federal and state taxes	0.2	2.0	0.6	1.1
Misstatement, after tax	0.4	(4.2)	(1.6)	(3.3)
Reported net income	3.4	18.8	27.1	29.4
Restated net income	\$ 3.8	\$ 14.6	\$ 25.5	\$ 26.1
<b>% Misstatement, under (over) stated</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>(29)%</b>	<b>(6)%</b>	<b>(13)%</b>
<sup>1</sup> The Company's restatement of prior year financial statements includes correction of errors related to the timing of expensing executive bonuses, impairment of investments in securities, and certain other items.				



### INSIDER TRADING

138. As set forth above, by at least fiscal year end 2006, Pardo and Peden knew, but failed to disclose to shareholders, that Life Partners systematically underestimated LEs in pricing the life settlements interests it brokered. This was material, non-public information because, as Pardo and Peden knew, the revenues and profit margins that Life Partners reported depended on underestimated LEs. Life Partners could not sustain revenues and profit margins at the levels it reported without the continued use of underestimated LEs. And Life Partners could not continue to use underestimated LEs to prop up its business had it disclosed its practice of doing so, as investor demand for the life settlement interests that the Company brokers would have greatly diminished if not vanished entirely had this information been public.

139. Based on this material, non-public information, Pardo (through an entity under his control) and Peden sold approximately \$11.5 million and \$300,000 of Life Partners common stock, respectively. Pardo Family Holdings, Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Pardo Family Trust (“Pardo Trust”), sold Life Partners stock for Pardo, the beneficial owner of the Pardo Trust, as follows:

Date	Price	# Shares Sold	Stock Sale Proceeds
2/12/2007	\$10.00	96,155	\$961,550.00
5/18/2007	\$17.90	150,000	\$2,685,000.00
6/25/2007	\$34.10	100,358	\$3,422,207.80
10/17/2007	\$39.00	5,800	\$226,200.00
10/18/2007	\$39.00	11,200	\$436,800.00
7/25/2008	\$26.24	5,723	\$150,171.52
8/11/2008	\$27.64	6,661	\$184,110.04
8/12/2008	\$28.31	3,339	\$94,527.09
9/22/2008	\$35.32	15,000	\$529,800.00
10/14/2008	\$35.15	15,000	\$527,250.00
10/30/2008	\$40.71	15,135	\$616,145.85
10/31/2008	\$40.01	9,865	\$394,698.65

11/3/2008	\$36.67	2,866	\$105,096.22
1/7/2009	\$42.95	10,000	\$429,500.00
1/8/2009	\$43.50	10,000	\$435,000.00
1/9/2009	\$43.43	14,400	\$622,082.25
<b>Total:</b>			<b>\$11,528,839.42</b>

On June 18, 2007, Peden sold approximately \$300,000 of Life Partners stock held in his name.

140. Life Partners' systematic use of materially underestimated LEs to price the life settlement interests it brokered inflated the Company's financial condition, and, consequently, its stock price. Pardo and Peden took advantage of this material non-public information to sell Life Partners' stock at the inflated prices.

141. Pardo authorized and set the terms of the sale of Life Partners stock.

142. As officers and directors of Life Partners, Pardo and Peden owed fiduciary duties, including duties of trust and confidence, to Life Partners and its shareholders.

143. Pardo and Peden knew or were severely reckless in not knowing that the information in their possession was material and nonpublic and that their trading on the basis of the information was in breach of their duties to the Company and its shareholders.

***E. Salaries and Bonuses Paid to Pardo, Peden and Martin***

144. During some of the 12-month periods following Life Partners' filing of its fraudulent Forms 10-K and 10-KSB for fiscal years 2007 through 2010, Pardo and Martin received from Life Partners the following ill-gotten gains in the form of salaries and bonuses:

Year	Pardo		Peden		Martin	
	Salary	Bonus	Salary	Bonus	Salary	Bonus
2007	\$450,000	\$15,031	\$143,113	\$ 24,843	\$ --	\$ --
2008	\$468,173	\$246,123	\$159,456	\$ 246,123	\$ 8,462	\$ --
2009	\$574,838	\$383,440	\$158,062	\$ 383,907	\$112,444	\$27,429
2010	\$512,710	\$473,566	\$158,954	\$473,099	\$143,096	\$ 7,532

145. Pardo and Martin have never reimbursed Life Partners for any portion of their bonuses and other incentive-based and equity-based compensation.

**FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
**Violations of the Antifraud Provisions of the Securities Act**  
**(Section 17(a) [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)])**  
**[against Defendants Life Partners, Pardo and Peden]**

146. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 145.

147. Defendants Life Partners, Pardo and Peden, in public filings with the Commission in January and February 2007, misrepresented, failed to disclose, and/or made misleading omissions regarding the Company's revenue recognition policies.

148. By engaging in the foregoing misconduct, Defendants Life Partners, Pardo, and Peden, directly or indirectly, by use of the means or instruments of interstate commerce or of the mails, in connection with the offer or sale of securities, knowingly or with severe recklessness, employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud.

149. By engaging in the foregoing misconduct, Defendants Life Partners, Pardo and Peden also, directly or indirectly, by use of the means or instruments of interstate commerce or of the mails, in connection with the offer or sale of securities, and with negligence: (i) obtained money or property by means of untrue statements of material facts and omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and (ii) engaged in transactions, practices, and/or courses of business which operate as a fraud or deceit upon purchasers, prospective purchasers, and other persons.

150. By reason of the foregoing, Life Partners, Pardo and Peden violated, and unless enjoined, will continue to violate Section 17(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q].

**SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
**Violations of Antifraud Provisions of the Exchange Act**  
**(Section 10(b) [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5 [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5])**  
**[against Defendants Life Partners, Pardo, Peden and Martin]**

151. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 145.

152. Defendants Life Partners, Pardo, Peden, and Martin, in public filings with the Commission from January 2007 through November 2011, knowingly or with severe recklessness, misrepresented, failed to disclose, and/or made misleading omissions regarding: (i) a material risk to the Company's business, (ii) a material trend impacting the Company's revenues, (iii) the Company's revenue recognition policies and (iv) the Company's net income.

153. Defendants Life Partners and Pardo misrepresented historical returns to investors in life settlement interests brokered by Life Partners, and made projections about future returns that they knew to be false and/or made without having any reasonable basis on which to base the projections.

154. Pardo (through Pardo Family Holdings) and Peden sold, for their personal benefit, approximately \$11.5 million and \$300,000, respectively, of Life Partners securities while in possession of material nonpublic information, namely that it was Life Partners' practice to systematically use materially short life expectancy estimates to broker life settlements, and that this practice had the effects of artificially inflating the Company's revenues and profit margins, and creating investor demand for the life settlement interests that Life Partners brokered that would not exist but for the Company's practice of doing so.

155. As officers and directors of Life Partners, Defendants Pardo and Peden owed fiduciary duties to Life Partners and its shareholders. As a result, they each had a duty of trust

and confidence to not trade in Life Partners securities on the basis of material nonpublic information. Pardo and Peden traded in the securities of Life Partners in breach of these duties.

156. Defendants Pardo and Peden knew, or were severely reckless in not knowing, that the information in their possession was material and nonpublic and that their trading on the basis of the information was in breach of their duties.

157. By engaging in the foregoing misconduct, Defendants Life Partners, Pardo, Peden, and Martin, in connection with the purchase or sale of securities, by the use of means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce or of the mails, or of any facility of any national securities exchange, directly or indirectly: (i) employed devices, schemes or artifices to defraud; (ii) made untrue statements of material facts and omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and (iii) engaged in acts, practices and courses of business which operate as a fraud or deceit upon persons, including purchasers and sellers of securities.

158. By reason of the foregoing, Life Partners, Pardo, Peden, and Martin violated, and unless enjoined, will continue to violate, Exchange Act Section 10(b) [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Exchange Act Rule 10b-5 [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5].

159. Pardo, Peden and Martin knowingly or with severe recklessness provided substantial assistance to Life Partners' violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5].

160. By reason of the foregoing, Pardo, Peden and Martin aided and abetted Life Partners' violations, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to aid and abet such violations, of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5].

**THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
**Violations of the Reporting Provisions of the Exchange Act**  
**(Section 13(a) and Rules 12b-20, 13a-1 and 13a-13)**  
**[15 U.S.C. § 78m(a) and 17 C.F.R. §§ 240.12b-20, 240.13a-1, and 240.12a-13]**  
**[against Defendant Life Partners]**

161. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 145.

162. Defendants Life Partners, Pardo, Peden and Martin, in public filings with the Commission from January 2007 through November 2011, misrepresented, failed to disclose, and/or made misleading omissions regarding: (i) a material risk to the Company's business, (ii) a material trend impacting the Company's revenues, (iii) the Company's revenue recognition policies, and (iv) the Company's net income.

163. By engaging in the foregoing misconduct, Life Partners, whose securities are registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78], failed to file annual and quarterly reports (on Forms 10-K, 10-KSB, 10-Q and 10-QSB) with the Commission that were true and correct, and failed to include material information in its required statements and reports as was necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

164. By reason of the foregoing, Life Partners violated, and unless enjoined, will continue to violate, Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act and Exchange Act Rules 12b-20, 13a-1 and 13a-13 [17 C.F.R. §§ 240.12b-20, 240.13a-1, and 240.13a-13].

165. Pardo, Peden and Martin knowingly or with severe recklessness gave substantial assistance to Life Partners in its violations of Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act and Exchange Act Rules 12b-20, 13a-1 and 13a-13 [17 C.F.R. §§ 240.12b-20, 240.13a-1, and 240.13a-13].

166. By reason of the foregoing, Pardo, Peden and Martin aided and abetted Life Partners' violations, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to aid and abet such violations, of Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78m(a)], and Rules 12b-20, 13a-1, and 13a-13 [17 C.F.R. §§ 240.12b-20, 240.13a-1, and 240.13a-13].

**FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
**Violation of the Books and Records and Internal Control Provisions of the Exchange Act**  
**(Sections 13(b)(2)(A) and 13(b)(2)(B))**  
**[15 U.S.C. §§ 78m(b)(2)(A) and 78m(b)(2)(B)]**  
**[against Defendant Life Partners]**

167. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 145.

168. By engaging in the foregoing misconduct, from January 2007 through November 2011, Life Partners, whose securities are registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78l]:

- Failed to make and keep books, records, and accounts, which, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflected the transactions and dispositions of its assets; and
- Failed to devise and maintain a system of internal controls sufficient to provide reasonable assurances that: (i) transactions were recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP or any other criteria applicable to such statements, and (ii) to maintain accountability of assets.

169. By engaging in the foregoing misconduct, Life Partners violated, and unless enjoined, will continue to violate, Sections 13(b)(2)(A) and 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 78m(b)(2)(A) and 78m(b)(2)(B)].

170. Pardo, Peden, and Martin knowingly or with severe recklessness provided substantial assistance to Life Partners in its failure to make and keep books, records, and accounts, which, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflected the transactions and dispositions of the assets of Life Partners.

171. By reason of the foregoing, Pardo, Peden and Martin aided and abetted Life Partners' violations, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to aid and abet such violations, of Section 13(b)(2)(A) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 78m(b)(2)(A)].

172. Pardo and Martin knowingly or with severe recklessness provided substantial assistance to Life Partners in its failure to devise and maintain a sufficient system of internal accounting controls.

173. By reason of the foregoing, Pardo and Martin aided and abetted Life Partners' violations, and unless restrained and enjoined will continue to aid and abet such violations, of Section 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §78(m)(b)(2)(B)].

**FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
**Circumventing or Failing to Implement Internal Controls**  
**(Exchange Act Section 13(b)(5) and Rule 13b2-1)**  
**[15 U.S.C. § 78m(b)(5) and 17 C.F.R. §§ 240.13b2-1]**  
**[against Defendants Pardo, Peden and Martin]**

174. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 145.

175. By engaging in the foregoing misconduct, from January 2007 through November 2011, Defendants Pardo, Peden, and Martin violated, and unless enjoined will continue to violate, Section 13(b)(5) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78m(b)(5)] by knowingly circumventing or knowingly failing to implement a system of internal accounting controls at Life Partners, or by knowingly falsifying Life Partners' books, records, or accounts subject to Section 13(b)(2)(A) of the Exchange Act.

176. By engaging in the foregoing misconduct, Pardo, Peden, and Martin violated Exchange Act Rule 13b2-1 [17 C.F.R. §§ 240.13b2-1] by, directly or indirectly, falsifying or



causing to be falsified, the books, records or accounts of Life Partners subject to Section 13(b)(2)(A) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78m(b)(2)(A)].

**SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
**Misrepresentations and Misconduct in Connection**  
**with the Preparation of Required Reports**  
**(Exchange Act Rules 13b2-2(a) and 13b2-2(b))**  
**[17 C.F.R. §§ 240.13b2-2(a) and 240.13b2-2(b)]**  
**[against Defendants Pardo, Peden and/or Martin]**

177. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 145.

178. By engaging in the foregoing misconduct during the period January 2007 through November 2011, Pardo, Peden, and Martin violated Exchange Act Rule 13b2-2(a) [17 C.F.R. §§ 240.13b2-2a] by, directly or indirectly, making, or causing to be made, materially false or misleading statements, or omitting to state, or causing another person to omit to state, material facts necessary in order to make statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading, to an accountant in connection with (i) an audit, review or examination of the financial statements of Life Partners required to be made pursuant to Commission rules, or (ii) the preparation or filing of documents or reports required to be filed with the Commission.

179. By engaging in the foregoing misconduct, in June 2011, Pardo violated Exchange Act Rule 13b2-2(b) [17 C.F.R. §§ 240.13b2-2(b)] by directly or indirectly taking action, or directing another to take action, to coerce, manipulate, mislead, or fraudulently influence an independent public or certified public accountant engaged in the performance of an audit or review of the financial statements of Life Partners required to be filed with the Commission while he knew or should have known that such action(s), if successful, could result in rendering Life Partners' financial statements materially misleading.

**SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
**Violations of Certifications Rules of the Exchange Act**  
**(Exchange Act Rule 13a-14 [17 C.F.R. § 240.13a-14(a)])**  
**[against Defendants Pardo and Martin]**

180. The Commission realleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 145.

181. On the following dates, acting under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Exchange Act Rule 13a-14, Pardo and Martin certified Forms 10-K, 10-KSB, 10-Q, and 10-QSB on behalf of Life Partners: May 16, 2008; July 9, 2008; October 10, 2008; January 9, 2009; May 29, 2009; July 10, 2009; October 9, 2009; January 11, 2010; May 12, 2010; July 9, 2010; October 8, 2010; and January, 10, 2011.

182. Further, on January 16, 2007; May 29, 2007; July 16, 2007; October 15, 2007; and January 14, 2008; acting under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Exchange Act Rule 13a-14, Pardo certified Forms 10-K, 10-KSB, 10-Q, and 10-QSB on behalf of Life Partners.

183. Specifically, Pardo and Martin certified that they had reviewed these reports and that, based on their respective knowledge, the reports did not contain any untrue statements of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and, based on their knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in the reports, fairly presented in all material respects the financial condition, results of operation and cash flows of Life Partners of, and for, the periods presented on the reports.

184. At the time Pardo and Martin issued these certifications they knew or were severely reckless in not knowing that the reports they certified contained untrue statements of

material facts and/or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements made therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

185. By reason of the foregoing, Pardo and Martin violated and unless enjoined will continue to violate, Exchange Act Rule 13a-14 [17 C.F.R. § 240.13a-14(a)] promulgate under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

### **REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

For these reasons, the Commission respectfully requests that the Court enter a final judgment:

- a) permanently enjoining Life Partners from violating Section 17(a) of the Securities Act and Sections 10(b), 13(a), 13(b)(2)(A), and 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act and Rules 10b-5, 12b-20, 13a-1, and 13a-13 thereunder;
- b) permanently enjoin Pardo from violating Section 17(a) of the Securities Act and Sections 10(b) and 13(b)(5) of the Exchange Act and Rules 10b-5, 13a-14, 13b2-1, and 13b2-2 thereunder, and from aiding and abetting Life Partners' violations Sections 10(b), 13(a), 13(b)(2)(A) and 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act, and Rules 10b-5, 12b-20, 13a-1, and 13a-13 thereunder;
- c) permanently enjoin Peden from violating Section 17(a) of the Securities Act and Sections 10(b) and 13(b)(5) of the Exchange Act and Rules 10b-5, 13b2-1, and 13b2-2 thereunder, and from aiding and abetting Life Partners' violations Sections 10(b), 13(a), 13(b)(2)(A) of the Exchange Act and Rules 10b-5, 12b-20, 13a-1, and 13a-13 thereunder;
- d) permanently enjoin Martin from violating Sections 10(b) and 13(b)(5) of the Exchange Act and Rules 10b-5, 13a-14, 13b2-1, and 13b2-2 thereunder, and from aiding and abetting Life Partners' violations Sections 10(b), 13(a), 13(b)(2)(A), and 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act, and Rules 10b-5, 12b-20, 13a-1, and 13a-13 thereunder;

- e) ordering Defendants to disgorge all ill-gotten gains, with prejudgment interest;
- f) ordering Defendants to pay civil penalties under Section 20(d) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77t(d)] and Sections 21(d)(3) and 21A of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(d)(3) and 78uA];
- g) prohibiting each Defendant, under Section 20(e) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77t(d)(4)] and Section 21(d)(2) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §78], from acting as an officer or director of any issuer that has a class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78l] or that is required to file reports under Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §78o(d)]; and
- h) in a form consistent with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(d), ordering Pardo and Martin to reimburse Life Partners for bonuses and profits they received from Life Partners stock sales, pursuant to Section 304 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 [15 U.S.C. § 7243].
- i) granting such other relief as the Court may deem just and appropriate.

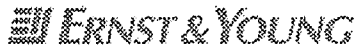
Dated this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of January 2012

Respectfully submitted,

---

Jason C. Rodgers  
Texas Bar No. 24005540  
Toby M. Galloway  
Texas Bar No. 00790733  
Michael D. King  
Texas Bar No. 24032634  
Attorneys for Plaintiff  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE  
COMMISSION  
801 Cherry Street, 19th Floor  
Fort Worth, TX 76102  
Phone: (817) 978-3821  
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# EXHIBIT H



Ernst & Young LLP  
201 Main Street  
Suite 1100  
Fort Worth, Texas 76102-3161  
Tel: 817.348.6003  
Fax: 817.348.6024  
[www.ey.com](http://www.ey.com)

Audit Committee of the Board of Directors  
Life Partners Holdings, Inc.

In planning and performing our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Life Partners Holdings, Inc. (LPHI) as of and for the year ended February 28, 2010 in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, we considered its internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, and for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of LPHI's internal control.

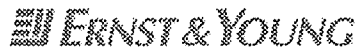
A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weakness. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

During our audit, we noted the following control deficiencies (as described above) and other matters.

**1. Life Expectancies (LEs)**

As part of our gaining an understanding of the contract settlement process, which entails obtaining LEs for life settlers via brokers, life expectancy providers and through a medical doctor paid by the Company, we noted the Company did not have a formal process in place to assess "actual to expected" life expectancies for contract maturities. A formal analysis, prepared quarterly, would provide management with an after the fact assessment of how accurate its initial LEs were and if any adjustments need to be made to its underwriting process.



*Management Response*

There are a limited number of maturities to allow meaningful comparison of actual to expected LEs. We do not have sufficient data to draw a conclusion about how accurate our LE estimates have been, or that any other LE provider is more accurate. LPI was primarily a viatical settlement company until approximately 2005. As we accumulate life settlement maturities, we will be able to complete and include a formal process to assess actual to expected LEs for contract maturities and make adjustments to our underwriting process and escrow balances accordingly.

**2. Premium advances**

During our review of the process for advancing premiums on behalf of investors, we noted the Company does not prepare an aging of the advances to assess overall collectability. Although the advances are secured by liens on policies, having a better understanding of the age of the policies, particularly for determining whether the policy has an impairment issue, is important for assessing the collectability of the advances and encourage management to reevaluate its process as appropriate.

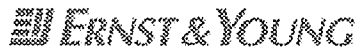
In addition, although the settlement contracts clearly state the investors may be required to fund the policy past the estimated life expectancy, the Company does not have a formal process to ensure premium advances are not an implied obligation of the Company that investors rely on to prevent a policy from lapsing. Given that the premium advance balance continues to increase, we recommend the Company clarify in its contracts the precedent and procedures for advancing premiums. Furthermore, given the inefficient use of the Company's capital (i.e., the advances are non-interest bearing), management should continue to research other means of financing these advances.

*Management Response*

We now prepare an aging of the advances to assess overall collectability. The main source of impairment of the premium advances, or allowance for collectability, is knowing the age of the advances and the policies the advances are connected with. All policies with a closing date older than January 1, 1998, the date contract terms changed, are reserved 100%.

It is stated very clearly in any contract since 1997 that premiums may be due if life expectancy is exceeded. We will consider clarifying in the contracts the precedent and procedures for advancing premiums and the investors losing their ownership interest. We will continue to research other means of investors financing premium payments so that we achieve a better use of capital.





### **3. Deferred revenue**

During our review of the estimate for future policy monitoring fees that are collected by the Company at the time of a contract closing and deferred into future periods when the cost will be incurred, we noted the Company estimate of costs deferred had not been updated for several years. We recommend that these estimates be updated with more recent time studies and cost analysis for personnel involved in the policy monitoring activities.

#### *Management Response*

The Company revised its estimate of deferred revenue through updated time studies and cost analyses, which resulted in an increase in the deferred revenue of approximately \$750,000. This change in estimates was disclosed in the May 31, 2010 Form 10Q.

### **4. Information technology**

During our review of Information Technology general controls for the New Life computer application, we noted that developers for New Life are also responsible for implementing changes into production. This type of arrangement results in a segregation of duties conflict, as there are no mitigation factors in place to minimize the risk that developers could implement an unapproved change into the production environment. Furthermore, as there are no monitoring controls around the change management process, such an unauthorized change to the application could go undetected.

#### *Management response*

While this control deficiency was not remediated as of the end of the audit period, the Company has developed and implemented a plan to resolve the segregation of duties conflict. The plan was implemented in May 2010.

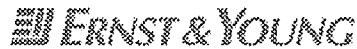
### **5. Cash disbursements**

During our audit process, we noted that there is not a cash disbursement threshold in place that would require a second authorization on checks disbursed. Due to the greater risks associated with high dollar cash activity, we recommend that the management institute a control that would require a second authorization on checks greater than a specific threshold identified.

#### *Management response*

All disbursements must be approved by the CFO, who does not have check signing authority. All ACH disbursements are initiated by someone other than the CFO, who must release all ACH disbursements. All wires are initiated by the CFO but must be released by someone that has check signing authority, using strict and security conscious on-line banking. Cash disbursements are under very strict internal controls.

To mitigate the risks associated with high dollar cash activities, management has issued a policy that requires two manager authorizations on supporting documentation on any disbursement (check, wire, ACH) to a single payee above \$100,000.



#### **6. Funds held**

Although not material, as part of our review of the cash/treasury process we noted that the Company reduced its recorded cash balance by approximately \$70,000 to account for premiums held on behalf of investors. Absent any right of offset, which we do not believe exists, we recommend the Company report these amounts gross on the balance sheet (i.e., as cash held and a corresponding funds held liability for investor funds being held for future payment of premiums).

#### *Management response*

Management agrees with this recommendation and has modified its presentation of these balances beginning with the May 31, 2010 Form 10Q.

#### **7. Owned policies**

As part of our review of the owned policies process, we noted the Company utilized a fair value calculation using discounted cash flows of future death benefits, but did not consider the discounted cash flows related to future premiums. In addition the Company also utilized different assumptions for life expectancies for the impairment calculations and the calculation of expected future premiums for owned policies. Although these assumptions were revised in connection with the year-end audit, we encourage management to continually challenge and update, as necessary, its fair value calculations to consider the discounted cash flows of premiums over a consistent period representing the best estimate of life expectancies of the insureds.

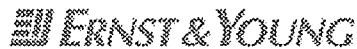
For determination of all fair value assumptions such as life expectancies, discount rate and risk margins, we recommend the Company review current industry standards for development of key assumptions and update the internal procedures performed to more closely align with current industry practices used in determining fair value of life settlements.

#### *Management response*

We have an appointment set up to meet with a reputable life settlement actuary on September 9, 2010. This should help us understand how accurate our fair value assumptions are, as well as the life expectancies that drive the fair value calculation.

#### **8. Life settlements trust**

During our audit of the Company's Investment in the Life Settlements Trust, we noted management had not received the annual audited statements from the investee for the year ended December 31, 2009 (Life Settlements Trust year end) at the time the Company prepared its impairment analysis and other disclosures. While we understand that 2009 is the initial audit of the Trust and that certain first-year audit delays are being experienced, we encourage management to continue to push for receipt of these audited financial statements. In addition, we recommend that management work closely with the investee so that future audited financial statements can be received on a more timely basis.



*Management response*

We continue to push for receipt of the audited financial statements and the year-end tax return. We also intend to continue to push for future statements in a more timely manner.

**9. Income taxes**

As a part of its internal control over the calculation of income taxes, the Company utilizes a third-party to provide the technical review of its income tax provisions. While we believe the review provided is adequately performed, we also believe the review could be better documented through a more formal sign-off process.

*Management response*

We are in the process of contracting with HSPG, the accounting firm that is our Sarbanes documentation consultant, to do a formal review of our income tax accruals, estimates, deferred tax and state income tax estimated expense. A tax partner at HSPG will become more familiar with our tax status and calculations and begin a more formal review process. This change will become part of the process of closing the books each quarter and generating financial statements before E&Y begins their formal review.

\* \* \* \* \*

This communication is intended solely for the information and use of the audit committee and management and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

We would be pleased to discuss the above matters or to respond to any questions, at your convenience.

*Ernst & Young LLP*

May 12, 2010

# EXHIBIT I

# LIFE PARTNERS HOLDINGS INC

## FORM 8-K (Current report filing)

Filed 07/05/11 for the Period Ending 07/01/11

Address	204 WOODHEW WACO, TX 76710
Telephone	8003685569
CIK	0000049534
Symbol	LPHI
SIC Code	6199 - Finance Services
Industry	Insurance (Miscellaneous)
Sector	Financial
Fiscal Year	02/28

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

**FORM 8-K**

**CURRENT REPORT PURSUANT  
TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE  
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Date of report (date of earliest event reported): July 1, 2011

**LIFE PARTNERS HOLDINGS, INC.**

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Texas  
(State of incorporation)

0-7900  
(Commission File Number)

74-2962475  
(I.R.S. Employer ID no.)

204 Woodhew  
Waco, Texas  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

76712  
(Zip Code)

Issuer's telephone number, including area code: 254-751-7797

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions ( *see* General Instruction A.2. below):

- ☐ Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
  - ☐ Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
  - ☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
  - ☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))
-

**Item 4.01. Changes in Registrant's Certifying Accountant**

On July 1, 2011, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of Life Partners Holdings, Inc. (" *we* " or " *Life Partners* ") approved Whitley Penn LLP (" *Whitley Penn* ") as our independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2011. Whitley Penn will also re-audit our consolidated financial statements for fiscal year ended February 28, 2010. Our prior auditors, Ernst & Young, withdrew its opinion for the fiscal year 2010 statements following a disagreement.

We did not engage Whitley Penn in any prior consultations during our two most recent fiscal years, or the subsequent period through the date of the filing of this Form 8-K regarding either: (i) the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction, either completed or proposed, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on our consolidated financial statements, and neither a written report was provided to us nor oral advice was provided that Whitley Penn concluded was an important factor considered by us in reaching a decision as to the accounting, auditing, or financial reporting issue; or (ii) any matter that was the subject of either a disagreement (as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(iv) of Regulation S-K and the related instructions to Item 304 of Regulation S-K) or a reportable event (as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K).

**Item 9.01. Financial Statements and Exhibits**

(d) Exhibits.

**Exhibit  
Number**  
99.1

Press release dated July 5, 2011.

**Description**

**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

July 5, 2011.

Life Partners Holdings, Inc.

By: /s/ David M. Martin

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David M. Martin  
Principal Financial Officer



<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
99.1	Press release dated July 5, 2011	5

**LIFE PARTNERS ENGAGES WHITLEY PENN LLP AS ITS AUDITOR**

**WACO, TX – July 5, 2011 – Life Partners Holdings, Inc. (NASDAQ GS: LPHI)**, a leader in the life settlements industry, announced that the Audit Committee of its Board of Directors has engaged Whitley Penn LLP as the Company's new independent registered public accounting firm. Whitley Penn is engaged to audit the Company's consolidated financial statements for fiscal year ended February 28, 2011. Whitley Penn will also re-audit the consolidated financial statements for fiscal year ended February 28, 2010. The company's prior auditors, Ernst & Young, withdrew its opinion for the fiscal year 2010 statements following a disagreement with the Company.

The Company anticipates that the retention of Whitley Penn and the audits of its statements will allow it to complete its annual report and resume its filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

**Life Partners** is the world's oldest and one of the most active companies in the United States engaged in the secondary market for life insurance, commonly called "life settlements". Since its incorporation in 1991, Life Partners has completed over 132,000 transactions for its worldwide client base of approximately 28,000 high net worth individuals and institutions in connection with the purchase of over 6,400 policies totaling over \$2.9 billion in face value.

**Safe Harbor** - This press release contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Prospective investors are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, and that actual results may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements because of various factors. The statements in this news release that are not historical statements, including statements regarding the expectation of timely report filings are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. These statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, that could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. For information concerning these risks and uncertainties, see our most recent Form 10-K. We disclaim any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether because of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

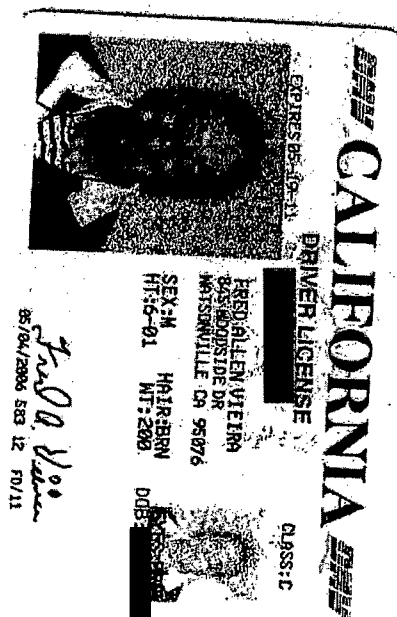
LPHI-G

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FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:  
Shareholder Relations (254) 751-7797  
or [info@lifepartnersinc.com](mailto:info@lifepartnersinc.com)

Visit our website at: [www.lphi.com](http://www.lphi.com)

# EXHIBIT J



REDACTED

LPI/Tur 000187

000209

# **EXHIBIT K**

COMPLETED  
2/11/28/07



Physical Address:	204 Woodhew Dr.	Waco, Texas 76712
Mailing Address:	P.O. Box 20034	Waco, Texas 76702
Telephone:	800-368-5569	Fax: 254-751-1025

SENT TO LPI  
BY: *Yms* DATE: 11/29/07

## REQUEST FOR ADDRESS & PERSONAL INFORMATION CHANGE

Status: PURCHASER

Received

NOV 15 2007

NAME: Robert C. Yoskowitz L13484 *IRA* Sterling Trust Co.

NEW ADDRESS: 6310 Garden Park Dr.

NEW CITY, STATE & ZIP: Garden Valley, CA 95633

NEW PHONE: 702.275.5095

NEW FAX:

NEW E-MAIL:

\*\*\*\*\*

### FOR LPI USE ONLY

DATE PRINTED: November 13, 2007

ENTERED BY:

TO STERLING TRUST: PLEASE SEND BACK TO LPI WHEN CHANGES ARE COMPLETED.

### FOR STERLING TRUST CO. USE ONLY

DATE ENTERED: \_\_\_\_\_ BY: \_\_\_\_\_

# **EXHIBIT L**



**Madisonville, Louisiana**

206 Covington Street  
Madisonville, LA 70447  
Toll Free: (866) 467-1400  
Phone: (504) 455-1400  
Fax: (504) 455-1498

**New York, New York**

500 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Suite 1810  
New York, NY 10110  
Phone: (212) 696-3730  
Fax: (504) 455-1498

[www.ksfcounsel.com](http://www.ksfcounsel.com)



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## The Firm

Kahn Swick & Foti, LLC ("KSF") ([www.ksfcounsel.com](http://www.ksfcounsel.com)) is a boutique law firm with offices in Louisiana and New York City. KSF focuses predominantly on class actions, in the areas of securities and consumer fraud, and on shareholder derivative and other complex litigation. Since its inception in 2000, KSF has recovered tens of millions of dollars for its clients.

The lawyers of KSF have extensive experience litigating complex securities cases. Among other cases the firm is involved in, KSF has been appointed to leadership roles in the following litigations:

## Antitrust and Competition Litigation

### Current Cases

***In re Transatlantic Air Passenger Surcharge Competition Act Litigation***, 09-cv-384306

*Ontario Superior Court of Justice, Toronto, Justice Perell*

***In re Transpacific Air Passenger Surcharge Competition Act Litigation***, 09-cv-384304

*Ontario Superior Court of Justice, Toronto, Justice Perell*

***In re Packaged Ice Competition Act Litigation***, 10-cv-14457

*Ontario Superior Court of Justice, Windsor, Justice Leitch*

***In re Polyurethane Foam Competition Act Litigation***, 10-cv-15164

*Ontario Superior Court of Justice, London, Justice Leitch*

## Consumer Protection Litigation

### Current Cases

***In re: Actimmune Marketing Litigation***, No. C 08-02376 MHP (N.D. Cal.), *member of Plaintiffs' Steering Committee*, putative nationwide class action on behalf of consumers and third-party payors who paid for the prescription drug Actimmune to treat idiopathic

pulmonary fibrosis, an incurable disease for which Actimmune was not approved by the FDA as a treatment. The complaint alleges that Actimmune was improperly marketed as providing a survival benefit for people with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis despite the lack of any scientific study confirming the claim.

***Sean Turnbow, et al. v. Life Partners Inc., et al.***, No. 3:11-CV-1030-M (N.D. Tex.), *Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel*. Putative nationwide class action on behalf of consumers (and a Subclass of California residents) who purchased or otherwise acquired fractional interests in life settlements from Life Partners Inc. Life settlement transactions involve the sale of an existing life insurance policy to another party whereby the selling policyholder receives an immediate cash payment. The complaint alleges that Life Partners Inc. and other Defendants negligently disregarded that the life expectancy assessments provided to Class members were materially inaccurate, resulting in overpayments by Class members for their investments.

## **Recent Recoveries**

***In re: General Motors Corp. Speedometer Products Liability Litigation***, MDL No. 1896, *Co-Lead Counsel*. These multi-state consumer fraud actions, consolidated in federal court in the Western District of Washington, alleged that certain makes and models of GM vehicles contain a defective component that caused premature speedometer failure. The settlement required GMC to repair certain of the vehicles and to extend warranties for a substantial period of time or mileage duration, at an estimated value to the Class in excess of **\$300 million**.

***Rose Goudeau, et. al. v. The Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund, et. al.***, No. 2004-04758, Sec. 13, Div. J (Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans), *Class Co-Counsel*, certified nationwide class action on behalf of the near relatives of individuals who donated their bodies to the Tulane Willed Body Program. The complaint alleges that the Tulane Willed Body Program sold the donated bodies and/or body parts that it did not need to third parties. A settlement of \$8,300,000 was obtained.

## Corporate Governance and Derivative Suits

### Current Cases

***In re Bank of America Corp. Securities, Derivative, and Employment Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) Litigation***, 09 Civ.580 (DC)

*Southern District of New York*

*Co-Lead Counsel in the Consolidated Derivative Action*

***In re Barnes & Noble Stockholder Derivative Litigation***, C.A. No. 4813-VCS

*Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware*

*Co-Lead Counsel*

***In re BP Shareholder Derivative Litigation***, Master File No. 4:10-cv-03447

*Southern District of Texas*

*Co-Lead Counsel*

***In re ITT Educational Services, Inc. Securities and Shareholder Derivative Litigation***, 10-cv-8323

*Southern District of New York*

*Co-Lead Counsel*

***In re Moody's Corporation Shareholder Derivative Litigation***, No. 1:08-CV-9323

*Southern District of New York*

*Lead Counsel*

***In re Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc. Auction Rate Secs. Deriv. Litig.***, 1:08-cv-07587-AKH

*Southern District of New York*

*Lead Counsel*

***Robert Michael Shenk, Derivatively on Behalf of Sirius XM Radio, Inc., v. Melvin Alan Karmazin, et al.***, No. 01:11-cv-02943-JSR

*Southern District of New York*

### Recent Recoveries

***In re ArthroCare Corp. Sec. Litigation***, No. 08-cv-574-SS (W.D. Tex.), *Co-Lead Counsel*, federal derivative action filed on behalf of ArthroCare Corp. against certain officers and directors, resulting in a cash settlement of \$8 million on behalf of the Company, along with important corporate governance changes.

***In re Proquest Company Shareholder Deriv. Litig.***, 2:06-cv-11845-AC-MKM (E.D. Mich.), *Co-Lead Counsel*, federal derivative action filed on behalf of ProQuest Company (now Voyager) against certain officers and directors, resulting in a settlement with important corporate governance changes.

## Securities Fraud Litigation

### Current Cases

***In re Allot Communications Ltd. Securities Litigation***, 1:07-cv-03455-RJH  
Southern District of New York  
Co-Lead Counsel

***Arfa v. Mecox Lane Limited***, 10-cv-9053-RWS  
Southern District of New York  
Co-Lead Counsel

***Bang v. Acura Pharmaceuticals, Inc.***, 10 c 5757  
Northern District of Illinois  
Lead Counsel

***In re China Sunergy Securities Litigation***, 1:07-civ-7895-DAB  
Southern District of New York  
Lead Counsel

***Elgaouni v. Meta Financial Group, Inc.***, 10-4108-MWB  
Northern District of Iowa  
Lead Counsel

***Gooden v. Smart Online et al.***, 1:07-cv-785-WLO  
Middle District of North Carolina  
Co-Lead Counsel

***In re HomeBanc Corporation Securities Litigation***, 1:08-cv-1461-TCB  
Northern District of Georgia  
Co-Lead Counsel

***In re MELA Sciences, Inc. Securities Litigation***, No. 10 Civ 8774(JFM)  
Southern District of New York  
Co-Lead Counsel

***Miyahira v. Vitacost.com, Inc.***, No. 1-80644-CIV-RYSKAMP/VITUNAC  
Southern District of Florida  
Co-Lead Counsel

***In re Nvidia Corporation Securities Litigation***, 08-CV-4260-JW  
Northern District of California  
Co-Lead Counsel

***Shah Rahman v. Kid Brands, Inc. et al.***, 11-cv-01624 (JLL) (CCC)  
District of New Jersey  
Lead Counsel

***In re Superior Offshore International, Inc. Securities Litigation***, 4:08-cv-00687-NFA  
Southern District of Texas  
Lead Counsel

## Recent Recoveries

*In re Virgin Mobile USA IPO Litigation*, 2:07-cv-05619-SDW-MCA (D.N.J.), *Co-Lead Counsel*, federal securities IPO-related class action against a company providing wireless communication services, certain officers and directors, certain controlling shareholder entities, and Virgin's underwriters, resulting in a cash settlement of **\$19.5 million** for investors.

*In re BigBand Networks, Inc Securities Litigation*, 3:07-CV-05101-SBA (C.D. Cal.), *Co-Lead Counsel*, federal securities class action brought against a computer hardware corporation, certain officers and directors of the Company, and the Company's Underwriters, resulting in a cash settlement of **\$11 million** for investors.

*In re U.S. Auto Parts Networks, Inc. Securities Litigation*, 2:07-cv-02030-GW-JC (C.D. Cal.), *Lead Counsel*, federal securities IPO-related class action against an online automotive supply company, certain members of its board of directors, and its underwriters, resulting in a cash settlement of **\$10 million** for investors.

*In re ShoreTel, Inc. Securities Litigation*, 3:08-cv-00271-CRB (N.D. Cal.), *Lead Counsel*, federal securities IPO-related class action brought against an Internet protocol telecommunications company, certain of its officers and directors, and its underwriters, resulting in a cash settlement of **\$3 million** for investors.

*In re Xethanol Corporation Securities Litigation*, 1:06-cv-10234-HB (S.D.N.Y.), *Lead Counsel*, federal securities fraud class action against an ethanol production company and certain of its officers and directors, resulting in a cash settlement of **\$2.8 million** for investors.

*Mongeli v. Terayon Comm. Systems Inc. et al.*, 4:06-cv-03936-CW (N.D. Cal.), *Co-Lead Counsel*, federal securities fraud class action brought against a communications systems corporation, the Company's outside auditor, and certain officers and directors, resulting in a cash settlement of **\$2.73 million** for investors.

*In re Opteum, Inc., Securities Litigation*, 2:07-cv-14278-DLG (S.D. Fla.), *Co-Lead Counsel*, federal securities fraud class action brought against a Real Estate Investment Trust and certain of its officers and directors, resulting in a cash settlement of **\$2.35 million** for investors.

## Attorneys

### Partners

#### **Lewis S. Kahn**

Lewis Kahn is the founding partner of KSF and serves as the firm's managing partner. A substantial portion of Mr. Kahn's practice is devoted to representing shareholders in connection with losses suffered as a result of securities fraud, and in shareholder derivative litigation.

Mr. Kahn manages the firm's portfolio monitoring program for public and private institutional investors. Additionally, Mr. Kahn oversees the firm's lead plaintiff motion practice in PSLRA class action litigation, and serves on the firm's settlement team, which has been responsible for settlements including *In re Virgin Mobile USA IPO Litigation*, 2:07-cv-05619-SDW-MCA (\$19.5 million settlement), *In re BigBand Networks, Inc Securities Litigation*, 3:07-CV-05101-SBA (\$11 million settlement), and *In re U.S. Auto Parts Networks, Inc. Securities Litigation*, 2:07-cv-02030-GW-JC (\$10 million settlement).

In addition to securities lawsuits, Mr. Kahn has significant experience with consumer fraud and mass tort class actions. Mr. Kahn has been appointed to various leadership positions in federal class action litigation.

Mr. Kahn holds a Bachelor's degree from New York University and received a Juris Doctor from Tulane Law School in 1994. He has been a member of the Louisiana State Bar Association since 1995, and is a member of the Federal Bars for the Eastern, Middle and Western Districts of Louisiana.

#### **Michael A. Swick**

Michael A. Swick is the co-founding partner of KSF and heads the firm's Securities Litigation Group. Mr. Swick has worked at some of the nation's leading securities class action law firms.

Over the past decade, Mr. Swick has played a significant role in investigating large corporate frauds and in initiating litigations against the nation's largest corporations. On behalf of shareholders, Mr. Swick has initiated actions in a number of federal courts, primarily seeking to recover for violation the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Recent actions have resulted in tens of millions of dollars of recoveries for investors. Over his career, Mr. Swick has also participated in the litigation of cases that have resulted in hundreds of millions of dollars in recoveries for aggrieved shareholders and institutional investors.

Mr. Swick also works closely with the firm's institutional investor clients and participates in the management and development of KSF's portfolio monitoring systems.

Mr. Swick received a Juris Doctor from Tulane Law School in 1994. Mr. Swick received a Masters of Political Philosophy from Columbia University in 1989 and a B.A. in Philosophy and Political Science from State University of New York at Albany in 1988. Mr. Swick was admitted to the State Bar of New York in 1997 and is admitted to practice before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

**Charles C. Foti, Jr.**

Charles C. Foti, Jr. served as the Attorney General for the state of Louisiana from 2004-2008, after serving for 30 years as one of the most innovative law enforcement officials in the United States as Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff. Throughout his career, General Foti has remained committed to public service.

As Attorney General for the state of Louisiana, General Foti's achievements include:

Recovering over \$24 million for Louisiana consumers in consumer fraud matters, \$8 million in anti-trust litigation, \$9.1 million for state employees through Office of Group Benefits, over \$2 million for auto complaints, over \$33 million in Medicaid Fraud.

Investigating and apprehending numerous contractor fraud criminals in the wake of one of the worst natural disasters in United States history, Hurricane Katrina.

Doubling the number of arrests for crime against children through the Louisiana Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force.

In his tenure as Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff, General Foti oversaw the enormous expansion of the parish jail, growing from 800 prisoners in 1973 to more than 7,000 currently. As the prison expanded, so did the need for education and rehabilitation skills for prisoners. As Sheriff, General Foti started the first reading and GED programs, work release programs, drug treatment programs and the nation's first boot camp at the local level, all to prepare prisoners for a future without crime. Administratively, General Foti



managed a multi-million dollar budget and a complex organization of more than 1,400 employees.

General Foti has for many years been an advocate for the elderly. As Sheriff, he and a small army of volunteers provided Thanksgiving meals for senior citizens in the New Orleans area. He started a back-to-work program for senior citizens that helps people over the age of 55 get back into the workforce.

General Foti received his Juris Doctor degree from Loyola University Law School in 1965, after serving his country in the United States Army from 1955 through 1958.

### **Kim E. Miller**

Kim E. Miller is a KSF partner who specializes in securities and consumer litigation. Ms. Miller also supervises the New York City office of KSF. Prior to joining the firm in 2006, Ms. Miller was a partner at one of the nation's leading plaintiff class action firms. Ms. Miller also spent two years as a securities litigator on the defense side.

Over the course of her career, Ms. Miller has represented many thousands of harmed investors and consumers in class actions filed throughout the country. At a recent settlement hearing in which KSF served as Lead Counsel, *In re ShoreTel, Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 3:08-cv-00271-CRB (N.D. Cal.), the Federal District Court noted, with respect to Ms. Miller, "You're one of the best lawyers to appear in front of me in a long time..."

In addition to litigating many securities fraud and IPO-related securities cases, Ms. Miller has worked extensively on cases involving allegations of improper directed brokerage arrangements and excessive charges in mutual fund cases brought pursuant to the 1934 Securities Exchange Act and/or the Investment Company Act of 1940. She was also involved in the mutual funds late trading/market timing litigation. Ms. Miller's class action trial experience includes participating in a four-month jury trial involving fraud-based claims the resulted in a jury verdict in favor of the Class.

In the course of her career, Ms. Miller has been involved in a variety of cases in which large settlements were reached, including:

**Settlement value of \$127.5 million** *Spahn v. Edward D. Jones & Co., L.P.*, 04-cv-00086-HEA (E.D. Mo.)

**\$110 Million Recovery.** *In re StarLink Corn Products Liability Litigation*, MDL No. 1403 (N.D. Ill.)

**\$100 Million Recovery.** *In re American Express Financial Advisors, Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 1:04-cv-01773-DAB (S.D.N.Y.)

Ms. Miller is KSF's lead litigator in its securities class action practice. While at KSF, Ms. Miller has been involved in and supervised all aspects of the following successful litigations, among many others: *In re Virgin Mobile USA IPO Litig.*, 2:07-cv-05619-SDW-MCA (\$19.5 million settlement), *In re BigBand Networks, Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 3:07-CV-05101-SBA (\$11 million settlement), and *In re U.S. Auto Parts Networks, Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 2:07-cv-02030-GW-JC (\$10 million settlement).

Ms. Miller is also currently the lead litigator in the firm's ongoing securities litigations, including the following cases in which the firm is Lead Counsel: *Bang v. Acura Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 10-cv-5757 (N.D. Ill.); *Elgaouni v. Meta Financial Group, Inc.*, 10-4108-MWB (N.D. Iowa); *In re China Sunergy Sec. Litig.*, 1:07-cv-7895-DAB (SDNY); *In re Superior Offshore International, Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 4:08-cv-00687-NFA (S.D. Tex.). She is also currently the firm's lead litigator in the following cases in which KSF is Co-Lead Counsel: *In re Nvidia Corporation Sec. Litig.*, 08-CV-4260-JW (N.D. Cal.) ; *In re Allot Communications Ltd. Sec. Litig.*, 1:07-cv-03455-RJH (SDNY); *Gooden v. Smart Online et al.*, 1:07-cv-785-WLO (M.D.N.C.); *Miyahira v. Vitacost.com, Inc.*, No. 1-80644-CIV-RYSKAMP/VITUNAC (S.D. Fla.)

After graduating with honors from Stanford University in 1992 with a double major in English and Psychology, Ms. Miller earned her Juris Doctor degree from Cornell Law School, *cum laude*, in 1995. While at Cornell, Ms. Miller was the Co-Chair of the Women's Law Symposium, Bench Brief Editor of the Moot Court Board, and a member of the Board of Editors of the Cornell Journal of Law & Public Policy. During Law School, she also completed a summer judicial externship for the Honorable David V. Kenyon, Federal District Court Judge for the Central District of California. Her *pro bono* work includes representing families of 9/11 victims at *In re September 11 Victim Compensation Fund* hearings. Ms. Miller has also served as a fundraiser for the New York Legal Aid Society. She is admitted to practice in the States of California and New York and before the United States District Courts for the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York and the Northern, Southern, and Central Districts of California. She is also admitted to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

**Albert M. Myers**

Albert M. Myers, a partner in the Louisiana office of KSF, prosecutes the rights of shareholders in class action litigation, shareholder derivative litigation, and corporate governance litigation. In addition, he represents consumers in financial services class action litigation.

Mr. Myers is currently handling many KSF lead counsel engagements, including:

*In re Arthrocare Corp. Securities Litigation*, No. A-08-cv-00574-SS (W.D. Tex. 2009) (Co-Lead Counsel for Derivative Plaintiffs)

*In re Bank of America Corp. Securities, Derivative, and ERISA Litigation*, No. 09 MDL 2058 (DC) (S.D.N.Y. 2009) (Co-Lead Counsel for Derivative Plaintiffs)

*In re Barnes & Noble Stockholder Derivative Litigation*, C.A. No. 4813-VCS (Del. Ch. 2009) (Co-Lead Counsel)

*In re BP Shareholder Derivative Litigation*, Master File No. 4:10-cv-03447 (S.D. Tex.) (Co-Lead Counsel)

*In re Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc. Auction Rate Securities Derivative Litigation*, No. 08 Civ. 7587 (AKH) (S.D.N.Y. 2008) (Lead Counsel)

Since he began his practice in 1994, Mr. Myers has represented clients in securities and corporate disputes in numerous courts. Successful results for clients include:

*Bailey v. Cumberland Casualty & Surety Co.*, No. 7:04-cv-02162-TMP, slip op. (N.D. Ala. June 3, 2005), aff'd, No. 05-13740-BB (11th Cir. May 11, 2006)

*In re Intelligroup Securities Litigation*, 468 F. Supp. 2d 670 (D.N.J. 2006)

*Kwiatkowski v. Bear Stearns Co.*, No. 96 Civ. 4798 (JGK), 1997 WL 538819 (Aug. 29, 1997)

*Oran v. Stafford*, 226 F.3d 275 (3d Cir. 2000)

*Quaker Oats Co. v. Borden, Inc.*, No. 95 Civ. 9300 (RO), 1996 WL 255386 (S.D.N.Y. May 15, 1996).

*In re Recoton Corp. Securities Litigation*, 358 F. Supp. 2d 1130 (M.D. Fla. 2005)

Mr. Myers received his B.A. from Yale University and his J.D., *magna cum laude*, from New York Law School, where he was the John Ben Snow Scholar (1991-1994), a Teaching Fellow, Chief Articles Editor of the *New York Law School Law Review*, and coached the school's moot court team in the Kaufman Securities Law Competition.

He served as a judicial intern to the Honorable Prudence Carter Beatty of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, and is the author of *Anatomy of a Cross-Border Securities Investigation: A Case Study* (Int'l Bar Ass'n Oct. 2004), *Whom May the Corporation Serve?—The Constitutionality of Nonstockholder Constituency Statutes*, 39 N.Y.L. Sch. L. Rev. 449 (1994), and other publications.

Mr. Myers is a member of the Georgia and New York bars, the Federal Bar Association, and the International Bar Association.

**Andrew J. Morganti**

is the head of the Firm's Antitrust and Competition Law Litigation practice groups handling mandates in Canada and the United States. He has over twelve years of antitrust and competition law, commodity manipulation, and securities fraud litigation experience.

He is or was a member of the plaintiffs' counsel group in the following resolved or partially resolved actions:

*In re Polyurethane Foam Competition Litig.*, 10-cv-15164 (ON Superior Ct.);

*In re Confectionery Chocolate Antitrust Litig.*, 08-cv-347263 (ON Superior Ct.), partial settlement, only;

*In re Transpacific Passenger Fuel Surcharge Competition Litig.*, 09-cv-384304 (ON Superior Ct.), partial settlement, only;

*In re NovaGold Resources Securities Litig.*, CV-09-13833 (ON Superior Ct.), \$28 million cross-border settlement;

*In re Initial Public Offering Securities Litig.*, 21 MC 92 (SAS) (S.D.N.Y.), \$586 million settlement covering 309 new economy initial public offerings;

*Myers and Koehmsted v. Move, Inc., Merrill Lynch & Co., et al.*, No. BC 312115 (L.A. Sup. Ct.) and 03-cv-5574 (S.D.N.Y.), see also, *Move, Inc.*, 2006 10-K;

*Purcell et al. v. Homestore.com, Inc., et al.*, No. LC 67919 (L.A. Sup. Ct. 2004), over \$6 million settlement;

*Arsfinatica Ltd. v. Morgan Stanley*, NASD No. 04-07867 (Cal. arbitration), settlement value of approximately 50% of the recoverable losses;

*Bollinger Trust Ltd. v. Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith*, NASD No. 03-08947 (N.Y. arbitration);

*In re USN Communications Securities Litig.*, 98-cv-7482 (N.D. Ill.);

and

*In re Cardizem CD Antitrust Litig.*, MDL No. 1278 (E.D. Mich.).

He is currently one of the vice chairs of the American Bar Association Class Action & Derivative Suit Committee and was the 2010-2011 Chair of the State Bar of Michigan Antitrust Section. He has lectured on antitrust and shareholders rights' matters before various academic, governmental, and professional associations.

Mr. Morganti earned an undergraduate degree with honors from the University of Michigan, a Juris Doctor degree from Michigan State University, and a LL.M. in International Financial & Banking Laws from Boston University. He is admitted to practice law in the State of Michigan (1998), the District of Columbia (2002), and Ontario, Canada (2010).

## **Of Counsel**

### **Neil Rothstein**

Neil Rothstein is of counsel to KSF. Mr. Rothstein has spent more than twenty years involved in all aspects of class action litigation. He is a graduate of Case Western Reserve University (B.A. 1986) and the Temple University School of Law (J.D. 1989).

During law school, Mr. Rothstein was a summer associate and a law clerk for two nationally known class action firms and later became an attorney at one of them. In 1997, he joined a small boutique law firm that worked on several important and widely-followed class action cases in the country.

Mr. Rothstein has extensive experience in all phases of securities, antitrust, consumer, and shareholder derivative litigation. He has always believed that the clients' needs come first. In that light, he focuses on helping to lead Kahn Swick & Foti, LLC in client development and communications, client education and client participation in litigation in which they have been financially and otherwise injured.

### **Geoffrey C. Rodriguez**

Geoffrey Rodriguez, in KSF's Louisiana office, focuses on federal securities class action and derivative litigation. He is actively involved in cases pending before various federal courts across the United States.

Mr. Rodriguez received a B.A. *magna cum laude* with majors in economics, history, political science, philosophy, and political economy from Tulane University (2005), where he was a Dunbar Fellow and received departmental honors in history and political science. In 2008, he received his J.D. from Georgetown University Law, where he was a Dean's Scholar. As a member of the Law Center's Moot Court team, he competed in the European Tax College Moot Court Competition in 2007, and served as a coach in the same competition in 2008.

Mr. Rodriguez is admitted to practice in Louisiana and is a member of the Louisiana State Bar Association.

## **Associates**

### **Bruce W. Dona**

Bruce Dona, an associate in KSF's New York office, focuses on federal securities class action litigation. He is involved in cases pending before federal courts across the United States.

Mr. Dona received his J.D. from George Washington University Law School in 2009. During the summer of 2007, he studied international trade law and comparative mergers and acquisitions in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He received his B.A. in 2004 with a double major in International Affairs and Foreign Languages (Spanish and French) from Lewis and Clark College. He is fluent in Spanish, French and Portuguese.

Mr. Dona is admitted to practice in New York and is a member of the New York State Bar Association.

**Craig J. Geraci**

Craig Geraci, an associate in KSF's Louisiana office, focuses on federal securities litigation. He is actively involved in cases pending before various federal courts across the United States.

Mr. Geraci received his J.D. from Tulane University Law School in 2009 and received a B.S. with a major in finance from the University of New Orleans in 2005. Prior to joining KSF, Mr. Geraci litigated numerous matters in Mississippi state and federal courts. Mr. Geraci has also presented oral argument before the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

Mr. Geraci is admitted to practice in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama and is a member of the Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama State Bar Associations. Mr. Geraci is admitted to practice before the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit and the Federal Circuit and the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts of Mississippi.

**Christopher W. Kaul**

Christopher Kaul is an associate in the Louisiana office who focuses on federal securities class action and derivative litigation. He is actively involved in cases pending before various federal courts across the United States, including *In re Bank of America Corp. Securities, Derivative & ERISA Litigation*, 09 MD 2058 (DC) (S.D.N.Y. 2009).

Mr. Kaul received his J.D. *cum laude* from Loyola New Orleans College of Law (2010). During law school, Mr. Kaul worked for KSF as a law clerk and served as the print editor for the *Loyola Law and Technology Annual*. He received a B.A. with a major in finance from Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Kaul is admitted to practice in Louisiana and is a member of the Louisiana State Bar Association. Mr. Kaul is admitted to practice before the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit and the United States District Courts for the Eastern, Middle, and Western Districts of Louisiana.

### **J. Ryan Lopatka**

J. Ryan Lopatka, an associate in KSF's Louisiana office, focuses on federal securities class action litigation. He is involved in cases pending before federal courts across the United States.

Mr. Lopatka received his J.D. from Tulane University Law School in 2010. During the summer of 2009, he studied international capital markets and securities law at Cambridge University and Queen Mary School of Law in London, England. He received his B.A. with honors in history from Loyola University New Orleans in 2004.

Mr. Lopatka is admitted to practice in Louisiana and Illinois and is a member of the Louisiana and Illinois State Bar Associations and Chicago Bar Association.

### **Publications:**

- Author, "*The Problem of Circumventing the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act by Using the Ancillary Business Model*," Hot Topics in the Legal Profession - 2010, Quid Pro Law Books (2010).
- Contributing Researcher, NLRA Rights in the Nonunion Workplace, BNA Books (2010).

### **Melinda A. Nicholson**

Melinda A. Nicholson, an associate in KSF's Louisiana office, focuses on shareholder derivative and class action litigation. She is actively involved in cases pending before various federal courts across the United States, including *In re Bank of America Corp. Securities, Derivative & ERISA Litigation*, 09 MD 2058 (DC) (S.D.N.Y. 2009). Prior to joining the firm, Ms. Nicholson worked for defense firms in New York, handling complex commercial litigations and regulatory investigations involving a variety of legal issues, including fiduciary obligations, securities violations, contractual breaches, antitrust and insurance coverage.

Ms. Nicholson completed a joint B.A./J.D. program at Tulane University, receiving a B.A. in Political Science, with a concentration in American Politics and Policies and a minor in Economics, from Tulane in 2003 and a J.D. from Tulane in 2005. While at Tulane Law School, Ms. Nicholson served as a Notes and Comments Managing Editor for the *Tulane Law Review*, which published her comment, *The Constitutional Right to Self-Representation: Proceeding Pro Se and the Requisite Scope of Inquiry When Waiving*



*Right to Counsel*, 79 TUL. L. REV. 755 (2005). She has received numerous awards, including the Dean's Medal for attaining the highest grade point average during the third year, the George Dewey Nelson Memorial Award for attaining the highest grade point average in common law subjects throughout the three years of law study, and Order of the Coif. She graduated from the law school *summa cum laude* and ranked second in her class.

Ms. Nicholson is admitted to practice in Louisiana and New York, and before the United States District Courts for the Eastern District of Louisiana, Western District of Louisiana, and Southern District of New York.

### **Cecilia E. Rutherford**

Cecilia E. Rutherford, an associate in KSF's Louisiana office, focuses on shareholder derivative litigation. She is actively involved in cases pending before federal courts across the United States.

Prior to joining KSF, Ms. Rutherford's legal work experience included representing major financial institutions in a wide variety of capital markets transactions, including representing trustees in closing numerous asset backed securitizations and collateralized debt obligations. Ms. Rutherford also worked as a public defender in Orleans Parish Juvenile Court.

Ms. Rutherford received her J.D. from Boston University School of Law (2000). During law school, she served as the note editor for the *American Journal of Law & Medicine*. She attended St. Catherine's College, Oxford University and completed courses focusing on international and European Union law. Ms. Rutherford received a B.A. in sociology/anthropology, with a concentration in political economy, from Carleton College in Northfield, Minnesota.

Ms. Rutherford is admitted to practice in Louisiana, New York and North Carolina.

## SUSMAN GODFREY L.L.P.

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## THE SUSMAN GODFREY DIFFERENCE

For more than thirty years, Susman Godfrey has focused its nationally recognized practice on just one thing: big - stakes commercial litigation. We are one of the nation's leading litigation boutique law firms with locations in **Houston, Dallas, Los Angeles, Seattle, and New York**. Each of the firm's **89 trial attorneys** specialize in complex commercial litigation.

How successfully does Susman Godfrey represent its clients?

When *The American Lawyer* held the first-ever "Litigation Boutique of the Year" competition, the firm was named one of the two top litigation boutiques in the nation.

"These firms manage to combine cutting-edge technologies, palpable tastes for risk, and an old-fashioned sense of partnership," said *The American Lawyer*. "The rewards are obvious: Their clients are stellar, and so are their profits."

In other words, Susman Godfrey represents its clients *very well*.

### A record of winning

Susman Godfrey's very first case, the *Corrugated Container* antitrust trial, led to one of the highest antitrust jury verdicts ever obtained. Since that extraordinary start, the firm has remained devoted to helping businesses and individuals achieve similarly extraordinary results. Recent high-profile victories (click on the links below to see the particular facts and circumstances of these representations):

- Representation of the plaintiffs in a number of successful private antitrust actions against Microsoft Corporation, including litigation or private negotiations on behalf of **Gateway, Novell, Caldera, Be, Inc.**, Paltalk Holdings, and others.
- Representation of **MicroUnity Systems** in a variety of patent infringement litigation, which has led to confidential settlements with a variety of defendants, including Intel and Sony.
- Defeated claims for \$550 million in damages brought by Alcoa against our client, Luminant and convinced the jury to award Luminant \$10 million in counterclaim damages.
- Secured a \$225 million jury award for Dillard's, Inc. against I2 Technologies for fraud and breach of warranty.

- Obtained a jury award of more than \$178 million in a breach of fiduciary duty case brought on behalf of minority shareholders of an NL Industries, Inc. subsidiary.
- Representation of Sky Technologies in patent infringement cases against i2 Technologies, IBM, Ariba, Oracle, and SAP that each have led to confidential settlements.
- Representation of the bankruptcy estate of **Enron Corp.** against ten banks and investment banks for aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty and fraud. Settlements to date have brought more than one billion dollars in value to the Enron estate.
- Successfully concluded the pro bono representation of **Texas Clean Air Cities Coalition** which included Dallas, Houston, Fort Worth, Waco, El Paso, Plano, Arlington, Irving, and 28 other local governments across Texas. The cities were concerned about the environmental threats resulting from the large amounts of nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, mercury, and carbon dioxide to be emitted from the proposed plants. The coalition of Texas cities challenged permit applications by TXU Corporation to build eight coal-fired power units across Texas. Following the announcement of the proposed buyout of TXU by two private equity firms and citing a new environmental direction for the company, TXU announced that it would withdraw applications for all eight of the coal units that the coalition opposed.

These are only a few of our recent cases. Our practice area inserts provide a more complete description of Susman Godfrey's successes in a number of areas of commercial litigation, including **intellectual property**, **antitrust**, **accounting malpractice**, **energy and natural resources**, **securities litigation**, and **climate change litigation**.

### **The will to win**

At Susman Godfrey, we want to win because we are stand-up trial attorneys, not discovery litigators. We approach each case as if it is headed for trial. Everything that we do is designed to prepare our attorneys to persuade a jury. When you are represented by Susman Godfrey, the opposing party will know that you are willing to take the case all the way to a verdict if necessary; this fact alone can make a good settlement possible.

**The American Lawyer** award confirmed Susman Godfrey's longstanding reputation as one of the premier firms of trial lawyers in the United States. We are often brought in on the eve of trial to "rescue" troubled cases or to take the reins when the case requires trial lawyers with a proven record of courtroom success.

We also want to win because we share the risk with our clients. We prefer to work on a contingency-fee basis so that our time and efforts pay off only when we win. Our interests are aligned with our clients—we want to achieve the best-possible outcome at the lowest possible cost.

Finally, we want to win because each of our attorneys shares a commitment to your success. Each attorney at the firm – associate as well as partner – examines every proposed contingent fee case and has an equal vote on whether or not to accept it. The resulting profit or loss affects the compensation of every attorney at the firm. This model has been a tremendous success for both our attorneys and our clients. In recent years, we have achieved the highest profit-per-partner results in the nation. Our associates have enjoyed performance bonuses equal to their annual salaries. When you win, our attorneys win.

### **Unique perspective**

Susman Godfrey represents an equal number of plaintiffs and defendants. Ours is not a cookie-cutter practice turning out the same case from the same side of the bar time after time. We thrive on variety, flexibility, and creativity. Clients appreciate the insights that our broad experience brings. "I think that's how they keep their tools sharp," says one.

Many companies who have had to defend cases brought by Susman Godfrey on behalf of plaintiffs are so impressed with our work in the courtroom that they hire us themselves next time around – companies like El Paso Corporation, Georgia-Pacific Corporation, Mead Paper, and Nokia Corporation.

We know from experience what motivates both plaintiffs and defendants. This dual perspective informs not just our trial tactics, but also our approach to settlement negotiations and mediation presentations. We are successful in court because we understand our opponent's case as well as our own.

### **A lean and mean structure**

At Susman Godfrey, our clients hire us to achieve the best possible result in the courtroom at the least possible cost. Because we learned to run our practice on a contingency-fee model where preparation of a case is at our expense, we have developed a very efficient approach to commercial litigation. We proved that big cases do not require big hours. And, because we staff and run all cases using the same model, clients who prefer to hire us by the hour also benefit from our approach.

There is no costly pyramid structure at Susman Godfrey. As a business, we are lean, mean and un-leveraged – with a one-to-one ratio between partners and associates. To counter the structural bloat of our opponents, who often have three associates for each partner, we rely on creativity and efficiency.

Susman Godfrey's experience has taught what is important at trial and what can be safely ignored. We limit document discovery and depositions to the essential. For most depositions and other case related events we send one attorney and one attorney alone to handle the matter. After three decades of trials, we know what we need – and what is just a waste of time and money.

### **Unparalleled talent**

Susman Godfrey prides itself on a talent pool as deep as any firm in the country. Clerking for a judge in the federal court system is considered to be the best training for a young trial attorney, and 91% of our lawyers served in these highly sought-after clerkships after law school. Seven of our attorneys have clerked at the highest level – for Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

Our associates are not document-churning drones. Each associate at Susman Godfrey is expected to second-chair cases in the courtroom from the start. Because we are so confident in their abilities, we consider associates for partnership after seven years with the firm, unless they joined us following a federal judicial clerkship. In that case, we give credit for the clerkship, and the partnership track is generally six years. We pay them **top salaries and bonuses**, make them privy to the firm's financials, and let them vote – on an equal standing with partners – on virtually all firm decisions.

Each trial attorney at Susman Godfrey is invested in our unique model and stands ready to handle your big-stakes commercial litigation.

## **No Matter What the Case**

Our firm is made up of the best and the brightest trial lawyers in the country. Quite simply, we can try any case, no matter what the subject matter. And our record proves it.

Patent law. Our lawyers are not "patent " lawyers . Yet Susman Godfrey is one of the nation's go-to firms for patent litigation. Indeed, as the amount in controversy soared in patent cases in the early 2000s, so has the number of patent cases tried and won by Susman Godfrey. Clients know that they need real trial lawyers to translate the patent talk into language that can be understood by a jury. And juries listen when Susman Godfrey lawyers talk. Our firm has won some of the largest jury verdicts in patent cases in the country.

Family law. Our lawyers are not "family " lawyers . Yet when the richest couples get in the nastiest divorce battles, they call the real trial lawyers for the ultimate show down. When the owner of the Dodgers risked losing his team to his wife in a bitter divorce battle, Frank McCourt called Susman Godfrey. When David Saperstein found himself in divorce proceedings with his wife in over their multi-million dollar estate, including their \$125 million "Fleur de Lys" mansion, he hired Susman Godfrey.

Tax law. Our lawyers are not "tax" lawyers. Yet, when an individual had a \$ 800 million tax dispute and needed a trial lawyer, he hired Terry Oxford of Susman Godfrey. Terry, with the assistance of tax counsel, tried the case for 5 weeks in federal court. The result: a decision that would return the taxpayer more than half the disputed amount.

Criminal law. Our lawyers are not " criminal " lawyers . Yet when evidence suggested a death row inmate was wrongly convicted, those trying to right the wrong called Susman Godfrey. When Barry Scheck and his Innocence Project wanted help reversing the wrongful conviction of George Rodriguez, they teamed up with Susman Godfrey. The conviction was reversed and Mr. Rodriguez freed, and Susman Godfrey continues the battle to obtain fair compensation for the 17 years he spent behind bars .

It does not matter what area of law your case is. If we haven't already been involved in path-breaking litigation there, we will master it. And you will have the best possible trial team on your side.

Disclaimer: The information contained herein is revised frequently and is only accurate and current as of the date printed below. Please call us for the most recent edition.

# EXHIBIT M

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION**

THE ARCHDIOCESE OF MILWAUKEE  
SUPPORTING FUND, INC., *On Behalf of*  
*Itself and All Others Similarly Situated,*

Plaintiff,

v.

HALLIBURTON COMPANY, et al.,

Defendants.

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CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:02-CV-1152-M

**ORDER**

Before the Court are Plaintiff's Motion to Certify Class [Docket Entry #341] and Defendants' Alternative Motion to Supplement the Record [part of Docket Entry #468]. The Motion to Certify Class is **GRANTED** and the Alternative Motion to Supplement the Record is **DENIED** as untimely. Defendants had a sufficient opportunity to develop the record to supplement their position against class certification when the Court conducted a class certification hearing on March 28, 2008.

This case was filed in 2002 as a purported class action. The Court received briefs, evidence, and heard argument on Plaintiff's Motion to Certify Class. Following the law in the Fifth Circuit pertaining to loss causation, this Court denied class certification [Docket Entry #444], stating that but for Fifth Circuit law on loss causation, it would certify the class. The Fifth Circuit affirmed on that same basis, but on June 6, 2011, the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Fifth Circuit, holding that Plaintiff need not prove loss causation as a prerequisite to class certification. The Fifth Circuit remanded the case to this Court for further proceedings.

The Court has reviewed the additional briefing from the parties on the issue of class certification [Docket Entries #468 and #469] and finds that all elements for class certification under Rule 23 have been met.

### **Analysis**

For the reasons below and those stated by the Court in its Memorandum Opinion and Order dated November 4, 2008 [Docket Entry #444] and on the record at the March 28, 2008 hearing, the Court finds that Plaintiff satisfied the class certification requirements of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a) and 23(b)(3). The proposed class is sufficiently numerous, the members of the class have common claims, The Archdiocese of Milwaukee Supporting Fund, Inc. (AMSF) is a typical and adequate class representative, and common questions of law or fact predominate, making a class action the superior method of adjudicating the claims of the class members.

#### **1) Numerosity**

Rule 23(a)(1) requires that the class be so numerous that the joinder of all members is impracticable. Plaintiff need not demonstrate the precise number in the class to satisfy this requirement. See *Zeidman v. J. Ray McDermott & Co.*, 651 F.2d 1030, 1038 (5th Cir. 1981). Lead Plaintiff estimates that there are tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of class members. Defendants do not challenge certification on this ground. The Court finds that the size of the proposed class is sufficiently large to satisfy Rule 23(a)(1).

#### **2) Commonality**

Rule 23(a)(2) requires that there be questions of law or fact common to the class. “The threshold of ‘commonality’ is not high.” *Bertulli v. Ind. Ass'n of Cont'l Pilots*, 242 F.3d 290, 296-97 (5th Cir. 2001). It “does not require complete identity of legal claims among the class



members”—only that they have “at least one issue whose resolution will affect all or a significant number of the putative class members.” *Stewart v. Winter*, 669 F.2d 328, 335 (5th Cir. 1982). This requirement, too, is satisfied, as at least the following issues constitute common questions of law or fact: whether the Defendants violated federal securities laws; whether the Defendants omitted or misrepresented material facts; whether Defendants acted with knowledge or with reckless disregard for the truth in omitting or misrepresenting facts; and whether the market price of the Company’s common stock during the proposed class period was artificially inflated due to the Defendants’ omissions and/or misrepresentations. Defendants do not dispute the satisfaction of this element, and the Court finds it to be established here.

### 3) Typicality

Rule 23(a)(3) requires that the claims of the representative party be typical of the claims of the class, but the claims of the representative party need not be identical to those of the class. See *Philips v. Joint Legislative Comm. on Performance & Expenditure Review*, 637 F.2d 1014, 1024 (5th Cir. 1981). Typicality is satisfied when the representative plaintiff’s claims arise out of the same event or course of conduct as the other class members, and is based on the same legal theory. See *Durrett v. John Deere Co.*, 150 F.R.D. 555, 558 (N.D. Tex. 1993). The test for typicality is not extremely rigorous. See *Forbush v. J.C. Penney Co.*, 994 F.2d 1101, 1106 (5th Cir. 1993).

The Court finds that the claims of the Lead Plaintiff, AMSF, are typical of those of the class members. AMSF, like all class members, allegedly suffered economic losses from its transactions in Halliburton stock. As stated at the March 2008 hearing, the Court finds that AMSF’s use of money managers does not disqualify its claims from being typical of those of

other class members, many of whom no doubt used advisors, brokers, and/or research in making their investments.

4) Adequacy

Rule 23(a)(4) requires a finding that the representative party will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class. Under *Berger v. Compaq Computer Corporation*, 257 F.3d 475, 479 (5th Cir. 2001), *denying rehearing and rehearing en banc*, 279 F.3d 313 (5th Cir. 2002), to establish adequacy, a plaintiff must show that plaintiff's counsel has the zeal and competence to represent the class, and that the proposed class representative is willing and able to take an active role in controlling the litigation and protecting the absent class members. The adequacy inquiry also serves to uncover conflicts of interest between the named plaintiff and the class the plaintiff seeks to represent. *Id.* at 480.

Plaintiff's counsel has extensive experience in securities class action litigation that well-qualifies them to represent the class. The Court finds that the Lead Plaintiff has demonstrated sufficient interest in prosecuting this case and is willing to take an active role in controlling the litigation and protecting absent class members, as demonstrated in part by its vigor in challenging a settlement advocated by former Lead Plaintiffs and rejected by the Court, replacing counsel charged with, and later convicted of, crimes, and appealing the loss causation issue to the Fifth Circuit and Supreme Court. The Court knows of no relevant conflicts of interest between the Lead Plaintiff and other class members. The Court is not persuaded by Defendants' argument that AMSF is not an adequate representative merely because it designated an officer other than its CEO as its representative for the pursuit of this litigation.

5) Common Questions of Law or Fact Predominate

Rule 23(b)(3) requires that common questions of law or fact predominate and that a class action be superior to other methods of adjudication. Here, the issues of law or fact common to the members of the putative class predominate over questions affecting individual class members. The fraud-on-the-market theory applies to this case, so proof of each individual class member's reliance is not required. See *Basic, Inc. v. Levinson*, 485 U.S. 224, 248 (1988); see also *Krogman v. Sterritt*, 202 F.R.D. 467, 473 (N.D. Tex. 2001). Although the extent of damages suffered by each class member will vary, individual damages can be calculated. The Court concludes that common questions of law or fact predominate over that individual issue, and a class action is the superior method for adjudicating the issues alleged here. A class approach will promote judicial economy and avoid the risk of inconsistent judgments, which would exist if multiple individual suits were to be litigated. This method of adjudication is superior to individual claims.


**Conclusion**

Therefore, this case will proceed as a class action for all persons and entities who purchased or otherwise acquired Halliburton Company's common stock between June 3, 1999, through and including December 7, 2001, excluding the individual Defendants and their families, and officers and directors of Halliburton and their families.

The Court appoints The Archdiocese of Milwaukee Supporting Fund, Inc. as Class Representative and David Boies of Boies, Schiller & Flexner LLP as Class Counsel.

**SO ORDERED.**

January 27, 2012.

  
BARBARA M. G. LYNN  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

# EXHIBIT N

**From:** Mark Embry <membry@firstorganization.com>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, October 12, 2005 8:59 AM  
**To:** Pierson, Jamie <Jamie.Pierson@FTIConsulting.com>; Robbins, Erin <Erin.Robbins@FTIConsulting.com>  
**Subject:** LE actuals  
**Attach:** REAL-LE-Actuals.xls

---

Jamie,

I am attaching the LE data as requested. I have included three different worksheets so I need to explain each tab.

ALL – these are all the funded policies since October of 1999, when Cassidy started doing reviews. I went ahead and graphed the data but since a lot of these are still well before the projected DOD (date of death) then this data doesn't mean much.

DorProj – (Deceased or Projected) these are all the deceased within the same time period and the ones that are past the projected DOD within that same time period. In other words, these have died or they were projected to die based on the LE. Remember, an LE is 50% of the sample will be deceased, not the entire 100%. I graphed these numbers as well and at first glance, the story looks somewhat suspect. What this tells me is that 75% of our sample is 24 months past OR under. These numbers don't tell the whole story so I did some more analysis.

Now for the rest of the story:

DorP-ROI – (Deceased or Projected with ROI) I calculated an ROI based on the deceased date OR if not deceased, I took today's date and **added 2 years** (730 days) as a worst case scenario. In other words, if they haven't died yet, then I added 2 more years before calculating the ROI. Assuming we paid 2% of face for premiums, I either added additional premiums to the acquisition cost or subtracted the premiums if the person died earlier than projected since we would get the escrow back.

The good news is, even adding 2 more years, we have an average portfolio ROI of 17.67. As we have been saying, the key is looking at a whole portfolio of policies and not just a few policies. I would expect the 17.67 ROI number to rise a little as I am sure everyone on this list will not live the full 2 years that I gave them to calculate the ROI.

If you have questions, please call.

**Mark Embry**  
**COO/CIO**  
**Life Partners, Inc.**  
**Office (254) 751-7797**  
**Mobile (254) 744-6419**  
**membry@lifepartnersinc.com**

# EXHIBIT O

05/19/2010

LEs In LifeApps

**Retail**

	Count	Avg LE	Avg Mo Diff	FUNDED			
				Min LE	Max LE	LE Longer	% Longer
21st	78	100	-62	33	151	70	90.9%
Cassidy	77	56	-18	48	72	7	9.1%

	Count	Avg LE	Avg Mo Diff	PAID			
				Min LE	Max LE	LE Longer	% Longer
21st	9	100	-86	33	153	7	100.0%
Cassidy	7	53	-39	48	72	0	0.0%

**Institution**

	Count	Avg LE	Avg Mo Diff	FUNDED			
				Min LE	Max LE	LE Longer	% Longer
21st	102	98	-76	39	156	34	33.3%
Others	102	106	-76	29	168	68	66.7%

	Count	Avg LE	Avg Mo Diff	PAID			
				Min LE	Max LE	LE Longer	% Longer
21st	2	101	-74	84	117	2	100.0%
Others	2	91	-74	68	114	0	0.0%

ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY

LPI-Tur 005132

000244

PolicyID	DateFunded	StatusDesc	LEReviewer1	LEEnd ProjDOD	DDiff	LEofRecord	RecordedOn	LEReviewer1	LEEnd ProjDOD	DDiff	LEofRecord	RecordedOn		
6556	06/07/2005	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	06/07/2010	-1	1	03/16/2005	21st Services	56	02/07/2010	3	0	01/31/2006
26430	02/03/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	02/03/2011	-9	1	07/28/2005	21st Services	90	08/03/2013	-39	0	06/27/2005
27235	01/31/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	01/31/2010	4	1	11/28/2007	21st Services	147	04/30/2018	-95	0	01/16/2006
27350	04/26/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	04/26/2010	1	1	08/29/2005	21st Services	92	12/26/2013	-43	0	05/10/2005
28701	03/31/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	03/31/2011	-10	1	10/04/2005	21st Services	51	06/30/2010	-1	0	11/22/2005
29877	01/31/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	72	01/31/2012	-20	1	12/13/2005	21st Services	132	01/31/2017	-80	0	01/09/2006
30817	05/18/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	05/18/2011	-12	1	02/03/2006	21st Services	33	02/18/2009	15	0	02/14/2006
30992	04/06/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	04/06/2010	1	1	12/05/2005	21st Services	116	12/06/2015	-67	0	12/09/2005
31558	05/08/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	05/08/2011	-12	1	03/07/2006	21st Services	96	05/08/2014	-48	0	03/13/2006
31678	07/21/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	07/21/2010	-2	1	03/13/2006	21st Services	58	05/21/2011	-12	0	10/07/2005
31679	07/21/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	07/21/2010	-2	1	03/13/2006	21st Services	58	05/21/2011	-12	0	10/07/2005
31754	06/16/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	72	06/16/2012	-25	1	03/13/2006	21st Services	147	09/16/2018	-100	0	04/05/2006
31782	05/24/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	05/24/2011	-12	1	03/16/2006	21st Services	39	08/24/2009	9	0	04/03/2006
31783	05/22/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	05/22/2011	-12	1	03/16/2006	21st Services	39	08/22/2009	9	0	04/03/2006
31948	05/18/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	05/18/2010	0	1	03/23/2006	21st Services	95	04/18/2014	-47	0	03/20/2006
31949	05/16/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	05/16/2011	-12	1	03/27/2006	21st Services	125	10/16/2016	-77	0	03/07/2006
32051	05/08/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	05/08/2010	0	1	03/27/2006	21st Services	101	10/08/2014	-53	0	03/13/2006
32117	05/11/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	05/11/2011	-12	1	03/30/2006	21st Services	105	02/11/2015	-57	0	03/03/2006
32118	05/01/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	05/01/2011	-12	1	03/30/2006	21st Services	105	02/01/2015	-57	0	03/03/2006
32177	07/05/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	07/05/2011	-14	1	04/07/2006	21st Services	106	05/05/2015	-60	0	04/19/2006
32319	11/30/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	11/30/2011	-18	1	04/13/2006	21st Services	125	04/30/2017	-83	0	05/02/2006
32411	08/08/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	08/08/2011	-15	1	04/24/2006	21st Services	119	07/08/2016	-74	0	05/11/2006
32642	07/17/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	72	07/17/2012	-26	1	05/18/2006	21st Services	116	03/17/2016	-70	0	05/22/2006
32816	12/22/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	12/22/2010	-7	1	05/04/2006	21st Services	83	11/22/2013	-42	0	05/24/2006
33000	08/15/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	08/15/2011	-15	1	05/15/2006	21st Services	122	10/15/2016	-77	0	06/01/2006
33195	08/31/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	08/31/2010	-3	1	05/24/2006	21st Services	84	08/31/2013	-39	0	06/06/2006
33196	09/01/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	09/01/2010	-4	1	05/24/2006	21st Services	84	09/01/2013	-40	0	06/06/2006
33210	08/18/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	08/18/2010	-3	1	05/24/2006	21st Services	120	08/18/2016	-75	0	04/22/2005
33896	07/27/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	72	07/27/2012	-26	1	06/26/2006	21st Services	120	07/27/2016	-74	0	06/18/2006
34360	10/09/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	10/09/2010	-5	1	07/10/2006	21st Services	104	06/09/2015	-61	0	07/19/2006
34361	10/09/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	10/09/2010	-5	1	07/10/2006	21st Services	104	06/09/2015	-61	0	07/19/2006
34362	09/28/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	09/28/2010	-4	1	07/10/2006	21st Services	104	05/28/2015	-60	0	07/19/2006
34379	12/06/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	12/06/2011	-19	1	07/12/2006	21st Services	41	05/06/2010	0	0	06/07/2006
34972	10/03/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	10/03/2010	-5	1	07/26/2006	21st Services	90	04/03/2014	-47	0	08/08/2006
34973	09/29/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	09/29/2010	-4	1	07/26/2006	21st Services	90	03/29/2014	-46	0	08/08/2006
36150	02/07/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	02/07/2012	-21	1	09/15/2006	21st Services	132	02/07/2018	-93	0	09/22/2006
36579	01/17/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	01/17/2011	-8	1	10/02/2006	21st Services	90	07/17/2014	-50	0	10/25/2006
36580	01/17/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	01/17/2011	-8	1	10/02/2006	21st Services	90	07/17/2014	-50	0	10/25/2006
36740	01/04/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	01/04/2012	-20	1	10/09/2006	21st Services	132	01/04/2018	-92	0	09/14/2006
36838	04/05/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	04/05/2012	-23	1	10/09/2006	21st Services	135	07/05/2018	-98	0	11/03/2006
37189	02/28/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	02/28/2011	-9	1	10/23/2006	21st Services	100	06/28/2015	-61	0	10/18/2006
37190	01/23/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	01/23/2011	-8	1	10/23/2006	21st Services	100	05/23/2015	-60	0	10/18/2006
37701	06/17/2008	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	06/17/2012	-25	1	05/02/2008	21st Services	85	07/17/2015	-62	0	12/05/2007
37758	04/19/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	04/19/2011	-11	1	11/13/2006	21st Services	53	09/19/2011	-16	0	10/26/2006
37781	01/06/2009	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	01/06/2013	-32	1	08/04/2008	21st Services	90	07/06/2016	-74	0	10/08/2007
37891	02/16/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	02/16/2012	-21	1	11/16/2006	21st Services	105	11/16/2015	-66	0	12/05/2006
39732	06/01/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	06/01/2011	-13	1	02/15/2007	21st Services	117	03/01/2017	-82	0	12/19/2006
39938	07/20/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	07/20/2011	-14	1	02/12/2007	21st Services	93	04/20/2015	-59	0	02/05/2007
40136	04/23/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	04/23/2012	-23	1	02/08/2007	21st Services	119	03/23/2017	-82	0	01/19/2007
40138	04/23/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	04/23/2012	-23	1	02/08/2007	21st Services	119	03/23/2017	-82	0	01/16/2007
40140	03/06/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	03/06/2011	-10	1	02/15/2007	21st Services	75	06/06/2013	-37	0	01/10/2007
40290	05/21/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	05/21/2012	-24	1	02/21/2007	21st Services	111	08/21/2016	-75	0	01/17/2007
40307	11/09/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	11/09/2012	-30	1	02/16/2007	21st Services	118	09/09/2017	-88	0	11/16/2006
40842	11/15/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	11/15/2012	-30	1	05/17/2007	21st Services	151	06/15/2020	-121	0	02/09/2007

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41162	05/22/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	05/22/2011	-12	1	03/21/2007	21st Services	96	05/22/2015	-60	0	02/16/2007
41347	10/01/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	10/01/2012	-29	1	04/11/2007	21st Services	110	12/01/2016	-79	0	04/28/2006
41616	07/20/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	07/20/2011	-14	1	04/19/2007	21st Services	123	10/20/2017	-89	0	12/19/2006
42273	09/10/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	09/10/2011	-16	1	06/18/2007	21st Services	103	04/10/2016	-71	0	06/27/2007
43523	10/12/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	72	10/12/2013	-41	1	06/12/2007	21st Services	140	06/12/2019	-109	0	03/29/2007
43578	08/01/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	08/01/2011	-15	1	06/04/2007	21st Services	136	12/01/2018	-103	0	05/04/2007
44254	10/11/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	10/11/2011	-17	1	06/25/2007	21st Services	99	01/11/2016	-68	0	03/29/2007
44515	08/14/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	08/14/2012	-27	1	06/21/2007	21st Services	114	02/14/2017	-81	0	05/24/2007
45363	02/28/2008	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	72	02/28/2014	-45	1	08/28/2007	21st Services	127	09/28/2018	-100	0	02/01/2007
45538	03/10/2008	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	03/10/2013	-34	1	08/07/2007	21st Services	109	04/10/2017	-83	0	12/26/2006
45719	11/19/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	72	11/19/2013	-42	1	08/07/2007	21st Services	130	09/19/2018	-100	0	07/10/2007
45840	05/13/2010	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	05/13/2014	-48	1	01/12/2010	21st Services	80	01/13/2017	-80	0	07/19/2007
46666	12/14/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	12/14/2012	-31	1	08/28/2007	21st Services	117	09/14/2017	-88	0	04/20/2007
46734	11/07/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	72	11/07/2013	-42	1	05/29/2007	21st Services	92	07/07/2015	-62	0	04/27/2007
46786	10/25/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	10/25/2012	-29	1	08/28/2007	21st Services	136	02/25/2019	-105	0	06/22/2007
47489	12/18/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	72	12/18/2013	-43	1	09/21/2007	21st Services	51	03/18/2012	-22	0	08/27/2007
48697	04/11/2008	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	04/11/2012	-23	1	11/19/2007	21st Services	89	09/11/2015	-64	0	10/15/2007
48792	11/26/2008	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	11/26/2012	-30	1	10/20/2008	21st Services	120	11/26/2018	-102	0	06/28/2007
49529	09/30/2008	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	09/30/2012	-28	1	08/08/2008	21st Services	109	10/30/2017	-89	0	09/12/2007
50107	04/24/2008	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	04/24/2013	-35	1	11/28/2007	21st Services	101	09/24/2016	-76	0	11/01/2007
52645	11/17/2008	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	11/17/2012	-30	1	08/11/2008	21st Services	71	10/17/2014	-53	0	04/22/2008
52646	01/30/2009	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	01/30/2013	-32	1	03/05/2008	21st Services	71	12/30/2014	-55	0	04/22/2008
56867	12/08/2008	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	12/08/2013	-43	1	09/25/2008	21st Services	77	05/08/2015	-60	0	06/26/2008
69526	08/06/2009	Funded							21st Services	60	08/06/2014	-51	1	06/19/2009
				77	66	-18					78	100	-62	
Min				48					Min					33
Max				72					Max					151

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PolicyID	Date Funded	StatusDesc	DOD	LEReviewer1	LEEnd ProjDOD	DDiff	LEofRecord	RecordedOn	LEReviewer1	LEEnd ProjDOD	DDiff	LEofRecord		
29915	02/09/2006	Paid	07/24/2006	Dr. Cassidy	72	02/09/2012	-67	1	12/13/2005	21st Services	153	11/09/2018	-148	0
35461	09/26/2006	Paid	10/21/2007	Dr. Cassidy	48	09/26/2010	-35	1	08/16/2006	21st Services	129	06/26/2017	-116	0
36561	04/25/2007	Paid	05/24/2008	Dr. Cassidy	48	04/25/2011	-35	1	09/28/2006	21st Services	69	01/25/2013	-56	0
39491	03/27/2007	Paid	02/24/2009	Dr. Cassidy	48	03/27/2011	-25	1	02/01/2007	21st Services	93	12/27/2014	-70	0
48329	02/05/2008	Paid	10/27/2009	Dr. Cassidy	48	02/05/2012	-28	0	10/30/2007	21st Services	117	11/05/2017	-97	0
48886	04/04/2008	Paid	06/28/2009	Dr. Cassidy	48	04/04/2012	-34	1	10/11/2007	21st Services	96	04/04/2016	-82	0
49321	04/23/2008	Paid	06/17/2009	Dr. Cassidy	60	04/23/2013	-46	1	11/19/2007	21st Services	135	07/23/2019	-121	0
50728	04/14/2008	Paid	07/31/2009							21st Services	79	11/14/2014	-64	0
57314	09/22/2008	Paid	06/23/2009							21st Services	33	06/22/2011	-24	0
					7	53	-39			9	100	-86		
				Min		48			Min		33			
				Max		72			Max		153			

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**RecordedOn**

01/06/2006  
12/03/2005  
09/05/2006  
01/10/2007  
09/17/2007  
05/23/2007  
10/10/2007  
03/04/2008  
06/09/2008

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PolicyID	DateFunded	StatusDesc	LEReviewer1	LE1	21stLE	ProjDOD	DDiff	LEReviewer2	LE2	ProjDOD	DDiff	05/19/2010
47117	02/14/2008	Funded	21st Services	39	39	05/14/2011	-12	EMSI	29	07/14/2010	-2	1
49920	06/04/2008	Funded	21st Services	42	42	12/04/2011	-19	EMSI	45	03/04/2012	-22	0
47278	02/14/2008	Funded	21st Services	47	47	01/14/2012	-20	EMSI	44	10/14/2011	-17	1
47719	03/04/2008	Funded	21st Services	47	47	02/04/2012	-21	EMSI	47	02/04/2012	-21	0
46064	12/07/2007	Funded	21st Services	57	57	09/07/2012	-28	EMSI	65	05/07/2013	-36	0
56277	08/01/2008	Funded	21st Services	53	53	01/01/2013	-32	AVS	59	07/01/2013	-38	0
44443	01/28/2008	Funded	21st Services	68	68	09/28/2013	-40	EMSI	63	04/28/2013	-35	1
55750	09/24/2008	Funded	21st Services	67	67	04/24/2014	-47	AVS	74	11/24/2014	-54	0
57018	10/14/2008	Funded	21st Services	67	67	05/14/2014	-48	AVS	84	10/14/2015	-65	0
55749	10/17/2008	Funded	21st Services	67	67	05/17/2014	-48	AVS	74	12/17/2014	-55	0
54758	07/28/2008	Funded	21st Services	72	72	07/28/2014	-50	AVS	93	04/28/2016	-71	0
50976	09/04/2008	Funded	21st Services	70	70	07/04/2014	-50	AVS	83	08/04/2015	-63	0
66268	06/17/2009	Funded	21st Services	61	61	07/17/2014	-50	AVS	60	06/17/2014	-49	1
46975	04/29/2008	Funded	21st Services	78	78	10/29/2014	-53	ISC	73	05/29/2014	-48	1
45869	12/13/2007	Funded	21st Services	83	83	11/13/2014	-54	EMSI	81	09/13/2014	-52	1
64992	04/01/2009	Funded	21st Services	67	67	11/01/2014	-54	AVS	83	03/01/2016	-70	0
42385	02/04/2008	Funded	21st Services	82	82	12/04/2014	-55	EMSI	81	11/04/2014	-54	1
47614	02/25/2008	Funded	21st Services	83	83	01/25/2015	-56	EMSI	80	10/25/2014	-53	1
56777	10/07/2008	Funded	21st Services	75	75	01/07/2015	-56	AVS	96	10/07/2016	-77	0
57726	10/30/2008	Funded	21st Services	75	75	01/30/2015	-56	AVS	100	03/02/2017	-82	0
44321	01/02/2008	Funded	21st Services	85	85	02/02/2015	-57	EMSI	97	02/02/2016	-69	0
53263	05/09/2008	Funded	21st Services	81	81	02/09/2015	-57	EMSI	87	08/09/2015	-63	0
46397	12/28/2007	Funded	21st Services	88	88	04/28/2015	-59	EMSI	75	03/28/2014	-46	1
43411	04/14/2008	Funded	21st Services	84	84	04/14/2015	-59	EMSI	76	08/14/2014	-51	1
47515	04/22/2008	Funded	21st Services	85	85	05/22/2015	-60	EMSI	90	10/22/2015	-65	0
51347	05/16/2008	Funded	21st Services	84	84	05/16/2015	-60	ISC	103	12/16/2016	-79	0
47924	07/21/2008	Funded	21st Services	82	82	05/21/2015	-60	EMSI	95	06/21/2016	-73	0
46727	04/02/2008	Funded	21st Services	86	86	06/02/2015	-61	EMSI	81	01/02/2015	-56	1
37701	06/17/2008	Funded	21st Services	85	85	07/17/2015	-62	EMSI	83	05/17/2015	-60	1
49914	07/11/2008	Funded	21st Services	86	86	09/11/2015	-64	EMSI	96	07/11/2016	-74	0
41089	12/02/2008	Funded	21st Services	82	82	10/02/2015	-65	AVS	99	03/02/2017	-82	0
66571	06/09/2009	Funded	21st Services	76	76	10/09/2015	-65	AVS	90	12/09/2016	-79	0
54514	10/03/2008	Funded	21st Services	85	85	11/03/2015	-66	AVS	98	12/03/2016	-79	0
49109	04/09/2008	Funded	21st Services	92	92	12/09/2015	-67	ISC	110	06/09/2017	-85	0
50767	05/13/2008	Funded	21st Services	91	91	12/13/2015	-67	EMSI	100	09/13/2016	-76	0
47758	03/27/2008	Funded	21st Services	94	94	01/27/2016	-58	EMSI	81	12/27/2014	-55	1
40751	06/24/2008	Funded	21st Services	91	91	01/24/2016	-58	AVS	105	03/24/2017	-82	0
47738	03/26/2008	Funded	21st Services	95	95	02/26/2016	-59	ISC	92	11/26/2015	-66	1
47739	03/26/2008	Funded	21st Services	95	95	02/26/2016	-59	ISC	92	11/26/2015	-66	1
50142	03/14/2008	Funded	21st Services	97	97	04/14/2016	-71	ISC	88	07/14/2015	-62	1
50269	03/14/2008	Funded	21st Services	97	97	04/14/2016	-71	ISC	88	07/14/2015	-62	1
48898	05/09/2008	Funded	21st Services	95	95	04/09/2016	-71	ISC	103	12/09/2016	-79	0
54784	07/10/2008	Funded	21st Services	93	93	04/10/2016	-71	AVS	118	05/10/2018	-96	0
47438	05/09/2008	Funded	21st Services	96	96	05/09/2016	-72	EMSI	111	08/09/2017	-87	0
49181	11/21/2008	Funded	21st Services	90	90	05/21/2016	-72	ISC	97	12/21/2016	-79	0
57968	02/26/2009	Funded	21st Services	87	87	05/26/2016	-72	AVS	108	02/26/2018	-93	0
53524	09/17/2008	Funded	21st Services	93	93	06/17/2016	-73	AVS	122	11/17/2018	-102	0
54685	07/11/2008	Funded	21st Services	96	96	07/11/2016	-74	AVS	126	01/11/2019	-104	0
58157	11/26/2008	Funded	21st Services	92	92	07/26/2016	-74	AVS	100	03/26/2017	-82	0
46963	01/11/2008	Funded	21st Services	104	104	09/11/2016	-76	EMSI	111	04/11/2017	-83	0
48510	05/06/2008	Funded	21st Services	100	100	09/06/2016	-76	ISC	92	01/06/2016	-68	1
46022	02/14/2008	Funded	21st Services	104	104	10/14/2016	-77	EMSI	120	02/14/2018	-93	0
53921	08/11/2008	Funded	21st Services	100	100	12/11/2016	-79	AVS	89	01/11/2016	-68	1
51002	08/22/2008	Funded	21st Services	100	100	12/22/2016	-79	AVS	115	03/22/2018	-94	0

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56729	09/16/2008	Funded	21st Services	99	99	12/16/2016	-79	AVS	114	03/16/2018	-94	0
45745	09/26/2007	Funded	21st Services	112	112	01/26/2017	-80	EMSI	109	10/26/2016	-77	1
50023	04/01/2008	Funded	21st Services	105	105	01/01/2017	-80	EMSI	115	11/01/2017	-90	0
47735	04/29/2008	Funded	21st Services	105	105	01/29/2017	-80	EMSI	107	03/29/2017	-82	0
53051	08/20/2008	Funded	21st Services	102	102	02/20/2017	-81	AVS	116	04/20/2018	-95	0
53625	09/04/2008	Funded	21st Services	101	101	02/04/2017	-81	AVS	120	09/04/2018	-100	0
48962	11/26/2008	Funded	21st Services	99	99	02/26/2017	-81	ISC	97	12/26/2016	-79	1
58830	01/16/2009	Funded	21st Services	97	97	02/16/2017	-81	AVS	120	01/16/2019	-104	0
46213	11/07/2007	Funded	21st Services	112	112	03/07/2017	-82	EMSI	109	12/07/2016	-79	1
46494	04/22/2008	Funded	21st Services	107	107	03/22/2017	-82	EMSI	121	05/22/2018	-96	0
45538	03/10/2008	Funded	21st Services	109	109	04/10/2017	-83	EMSI	102	09/10/2016	-76	1
47906	04/01/2008	Funded	21st Services	108	108	04/01/2017	-83	EMSI	115	11/01/2017	-90	0
55737	09/15/2008	Funded	21st Services	103	103	04/15/2017	-83	AVS	127	04/15/2019	-107	0
49559	03/28/2008	Funded	21st Services	111	111	06/28/2017	-85	EMSI	100	07/28/2016	-74	1
54541	07/16/2008	Funded	21st Services	107	107	06/16/2017	-85	AVS	140	03/16/2020	-118	0
59073	10/29/2008	Funded	21st Services	104	104	06/29/2017	-85	AVS	126	04/29/2019	-107	0
60596	01/28/2009	Funded	21st Services	101	101	06/28/2017	-85	AVS	80	09/28/2015	-64	1
49520	04/02/2008	Funded	21st Services	111	111	07/02/2017	-86	EMSI	100	08/02/2016	-75	1
48324	03/27/2008	Funded	21st Services	113	113	08/27/2017	-87	EMSI	116	11/27/2017	-90	0
45754	11/21/2007	Funded	21st Services	118	118	09/21/2017	-88	AVS	134	01/21/2019	-104	0
49052	08/19/2008	Funded	21st Services	109	109	09/19/2017	-88	EMSI	117	05/19/2018	-96	0
49604	06/13/2008	Funded	21st Services	112	112	10/13/2017	-89	EMSI	123	09/13/2018	-100	0
56531	09/11/2008	Funded	21st Services	111	111	12/11/2017	-91	AVS	131	08/11/2019	-111	0
58086	11/06/2008	Funded	21st Services	110	110	01/06/2018	-92	AVS	127	06/06/2019	-109	0
69035	09/11/2009	Funded	21st Services	100	100	01/11/2018	-92	AVS	107	08/11/2018	-99	0
57893	10/30/2008	Funded	21st Services	114	114	04/30/2018	-95	AVS	108	10/30/2017	-89	1
48351	05/06/2008	Funded	21st Services	120	120	05/06/2018	-96	EMSI	109	06/06/2017	-85	1
50380	08/14/2008	Funded	21st Services	118	118	06/14/2018	-97	AVS	134	10/14/2019	-113	0
53123	08/25/2008	Funded	21st Services	118	118	06/25/2018	-97	AVS	138	02/25/2020	-117	0
68864	08/12/2009	Funded	21st Services	106	106	06/12/2018	-97	AVS	127	03/12/2020	-118	0
48169	04/17/2008	Funded	21st Services	124	124	08/17/2018	-99	EMSI	134	06/17/2019	-109	0
54759	07/18/2008	Funded	21st Services	121	121	08/18/2018	-99	AVS	147	10/18/2020	-125	0
58498	12/10/2008	Funded	21st Services	116	116	08/10/2018	-99	AVS	102	06/10/2017	-85	1
45719	11/19/2007	Funded	21st Services	130	130	09/19/2018	-100	AVS	127	06/19/2018	-87	1
47059	12/20/2007	Funded	21st Services	132	132	12/20/2018	-103	AVS	137	05/20/2019	-108	0
57343	09/15/2008	Funded	21st Services	123	123	12/15/2018	-103	AVS	134	11/15/2019	-114	0
56805	09/17/2008	Funded	21st Services	124	124	01/17/2019	-104	AVS	161	02/17/2022	-141	0
55918	11/12/2008	Funded	21st Services	123	123	02/12/2019	-105	AVS	128	07/12/2019	-110	0
50089	03/10/2008	Funded	21st Services	132	132	03/10/2019	-106	EMSI	145	04/10/2020	-119	0
56476	06/08/2009	Funded	21st Services	117	117	03/08/2019	-106	AVS	102	12/08/2017	-91	1
54601	07/14/2008	Funded	21st Services	132	132	07/14/2019	-110	AVS	150	01/14/2021	-128	0
56446	08/20/2008	Funded	21st Services	132	132	08/20/2019	-111	AVS	149	01/20/2021	-128	0
50536	05/16/2008	Funded	21st Services	140	140	01/16/2020	-116	EMSI	168	05/16/2022	-144	0
49038	05/12/2008	Funded	21st Services	143	143	04/12/2020	-119	ISC	152	01/12/2021	-128	0
51272	06/03/2008	Funded	21st Services	146	146	08/03/2020	-123	EMSI	144	06/03/2020	-121	1
52922	06/04/2008	Funded	21st Services	149	149	11/04/2020	-126	EMSI	132	06/04/2019	-109	1
49339	06/30/2008	Funded	21st Services	154	154	04/30/2021	-131	EMSI	149	11/30/2020	-126	1
55436	06/30/2008	Funded	21st Services	156	156	06/30/2021	-133	AVS	164	03/02/2022	-142	0
				102	98		-76		102	106	-83	34
48657	02/01/2008	Paid	21st Services	84	84	02/01/2015	-57	EMSI	68	10/01/2013	-41	
48329	02/05/2008	Paid	21st Services	117	117	11/05/2017	-90	EMSI	114	08/05/2017	-87	
			2	101		-74		2	91		-64	2
			Min	39				Min	29			
			Max	156				Max	168			

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Min 84  
Max 117

Min 68  
Max 114

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PolicyID	DateFunded	StatusDesc	LEReviewer1	LEEnd ProjDOD	DDiff	LEofRecord	RecordedOn	LEReviewer1	LEEnd ProjDOD	DDiff	LEofRecord	RecordedOn		
6556	06/07/2005	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	06/07/2010	-1	1	03/16/2005	21st Services	56	02/07/2010	3	0	01/31/2006
26430	02/03/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	02/03/2011	-9	1	07/28/2005	21st Services	90	08/03/2013	-39	0	06/27/2005
27235	01/31/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	01/31/2010	4	1	11/28/2007	21st Services	147	04/30/2018	-95	0	01/16/2006
27350	04/26/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	04/26/2010	1	1	08/29/2005	21st Services	92	12/26/2013	-43	0	05/10/2005
28701	03/31/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	03/31/2011	-10	1	10/04/2005	21st Services	51	06/30/2010	-1	0	11/22/2005
20877	01/31/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	72	01/31/2012	-20	1	12/13/2005	21st Services	132	01/31/2017	-80	0	01/09/2006
30817	05/18/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	05/18/2011	-12	1	02/03/2006	21st Services	33	02/18/2009	15	0	02/14/2006
30992	04/06/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	04/06/2010	1	1	12/05/2005	21st Services	116	12/06/2015	-67	0	12/09/2005
31558	05/08/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	05/08/2011	-12	1	03/07/2006	21st Services	96	05/08/2014	-48	0	03/13/2006
31678	07/21/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	07/21/2010	-2	1	03/13/2006	21st Services	58	05/21/2011	-12	0	10/07/2005
31679	07/21/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	07/21/2010	-2	1	03/13/2006	21st Services	58	05/21/2011	-12	0	10/07/2005
31754	06/16/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	72	06/16/2012	-25	1	03/13/2006	21st Services	147	09/16/2018	-100	0	04/05/2006
31782	05/24/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	05/24/2011	-12	1	03/16/2006	21st Services	39	08/24/2009	9	0	04/03/2006
31783	05/22/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	05/22/2011	-12	1	03/16/2006	21st Services	39	08/22/2009	9	0	04/03/2006
31948	05/18/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	05/18/2010	0	1	03/23/2006	21st Services	95	04/18/2014	-47	0	03/20/2006
31949	05/16/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	05/16/2011	-12	1	03/27/2006	21st Services	125	10/16/2016	-77	0	03/07/2006
32051	05/08/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	05/08/2010	0	1	03/27/2006	21st Services	101	10/08/2014	-53	0	03/13/2006
32117	05/11/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	05/11/2011	-12	1	03/30/2006	21st Services	105	02/11/2015	-57	0	03/03/2006
32118	05/01/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	05/01/2011	-12	1	03/30/2006	21st Services	105	02/01/2015	-57	0	03/03/2006
32177	07/05/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	07/05/2011	-14	1	04/07/2006	21st Services	106	05/05/2015	-60	0	04/19/2006
32319	11/30/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	11/30/2011	-18	1	04/13/2006	21st Services	125	04/30/2017	-83	0	05/02/2006
32411	08/08/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	08/08/2011	-15	1	04/24/2006	21st Services	119	07/08/2016	-74	0	05/11/2006
32642	07/17/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	72	07/17/2012	-26	1	05/18/2006	21st Services	116	03/17/2016	-70	0	05/22/2006
32816	12/22/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	12/22/2010	-7	1	05/04/2006	21st Services	83	11/22/2013	-42	0	05/24/2006
33000	08/15/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	08/15/2011	-15	1	05/15/2006	21st Services	122	10/15/2016	-77	0	06/01/2006
33195	08/31/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	08/31/2010	-3	1	05/24/2006	21st Services	84	08/31/2013	-39	0	06/06/2006
33196	09/01/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	09/01/2010	-4	1	05/24/2006	21st Services	84	09/01/2013	-40	0	06/06/2006
33210	08/18/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	08/18/2010	-3	1	05/24/2006	21st Services	120	08/18/2016	-75	0	04/22/2005
33896	07/27/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	72	07/27/2012	-26	1	06/26/2006	21st Services	120	07/27/2016	-74	0	06/18/2006
34360	10/09/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	10/09/2010	-5	1	07/10/2006	21st Services	104	06/09/2015	-61	0	07/19/2006
34361	10/09/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	10/09/2010	-5	1	07/10/2006	21st Services	104	06/09/2015	-61	0	07/19/2006
34362	09/28/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	09/28/2010	-4	1	07/10/2006	21st Services	104	05/28/2015	-60	0	07/19/2006
34379	12/06/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	12/06/2011	-19	1	07/12/2006	21st Services	41	05/06/2010	0	0	06/07/2006
34972	10/03/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	10/03/2010	-5	1	07/26/2006	21st Services	90	04/03/2014	-47	0	08/08/2006
34973	09/29/2006	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	09/29/2010	-4	1	07/26/2006	21st Services	90	03/29/2014	-46	0	08/08/2006
36150	02/07/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	02/07/2012	-21	1	09/15/2006	21st Services	132	02/07/2018	-93	0	09/22/2006
36579	01/17/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	01/17/2011	-8	1	10/02/2006	21st Services	90	07/17/2014	-50	0	10/25/2006
36580	01/17/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	01/17/2011	-8	1	10/02/2006	21st Services	90	07/17/2014	-50	0	10/25/2006
36740	01/04/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	01/04/2012	-20	1	10/09/2006	21st Services	132	01/04/2018	-92	0	09/14/2006
36838	04/05/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	04/05/2012	-23	1	10/09/2006	21st Services	135	07/05/2018	-98	0	11/03/2006
37189	02/28/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	02/28/2011	-9	1	10/23/2006	21st Services	100	06/28/2015	-61	0	10/18/2006
37190	01/23/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	01/23/2011	-8	1	10/23/2006	21st Services	100	05/23/2015	-60	0	10/18/2006
37701	06/17/2008	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	06/17/2012	-25	1	05/02/2008	21st Services	85	07/17/2015	-62	0	12/05/2007
37758	04/19/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	04/19/2011	-11	1	11/13/2006	21st Services	53	09/19/2011	-16	0	10/26/2006
37781	01/06/2009	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	01/06/2013	-32	1	08/04/2008	21st Services	90	07/06/2016	-74	0	10/08/2007
37891	02/16/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	02/16/2012	-21	1	11/16/2006	21st Services	105	11/16/2015	-66	0	12/05/2006
39732	06/01/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	06/01/2011	-13	1	02/15/2007	21st Services	117	03/01/2017	-82	0	12/19/2006
39938	07/20/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	07/20/2011	-14	1	02/12/2007	21st Services	93	04/20/2015	-59	0	02/05/2007
40136	04/23/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	04/23/2012	-23	1	02/08/2007	21st Services	119	03/23/2017	-82	0	01/19/2007
40138	04/23/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	04/23/2012	-23	1	02/08/2007	21st Services	119	03/23/2017	-82	0	01/16/2007
40140	03/06/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	03/06/2011	-10	1	02/15/2007	21st Services	75	06/06/2013	-37	0	01/10/2007
40290	05/21/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	05/21/2012	-24	1	02/21/2007	21st Services	111	08/21/2016	-75	0	01/17/2007
40307	11/09/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	11/09/2012	-30	1	02/16/2007	21st Services	118	09/09/2017	-88	0	11/16/2006
40842	11/15/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	11/15/2012	-30	1	05/17/2007	21st Services	151	06/15/2020	-121	0	02/09/2007

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41162	05/22/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	05/22/2011	-12	1	03/21/2007	21st Services	96	05/22/2015	-60	0	02/16/2007
41347	10/01/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	10/01/2012	-29	1	04/11/2007	21st Services	110	12/01/2016	-79	0	04/28/2006
41616	07/20/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	07/20/2011	-14	1	04/19/2007	21st Services	123	10/20/2017	-89	0	12/19/2006
42273	09/10/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	09/10/2011	-16	1	06/18/2007	21st Services	103	04/10/2016	-71	0	06/27/2007
43523	10/12/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	72	10/12/2013	-41	1	06/12/2007	21st Services	140	06/12/2019	-109	0	03/29/2007
43578	08/01/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	08/01/2011	-15	1	06/04/2007	21st Services	136	12/01/2018	-103	0	05/04/2007
44254	10/11/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	10/11/2011	-17	1	06/25/2007	21st Services	99	01/11/2016	-68	0	03/29/2007
44515	08/14/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	08/14/2012	-27	1	06/21/2007	21st Services	114	02/14/2017	-81	0	05/24/2007
45363	02/28/2008	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	72	02/28/2014	-45	1	08/28/2007	21st Services	127	09/28/2018	-100	0	02/01/2007
45538	03/10/2008	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	03/10/2013	-34	1	08/07/2007	21st Services	109	04/10/2017	-83	0	12/26/2006
45719	11/19/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	72	11/19/2013	-42	1	08/07/2007	21st Services	130	09/19/2018	-100	0	07/10/2007
45840	05/13/2010	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	05/13/2014	-48	1	01/12/2010	21st Services	80	01/13/2017	-80	0	07/19/2007
46666	12/14/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	12/14/2012	-31	1	08/28/2007	21st Services	117	09/14/2017	-88	0	04/20/2007
46734	11/07/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	72	11/07/2013	-42	1	05/29/2007	21st Services	92	07/07/2015	-62	0	04/27/2007
46786	10/25/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	10/25/2012	-29	1	08/28/2007	21st Services	136	02/25/2019	-105	0	06/22/2007
47489	12/18/2007	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	72	12/18/2013	-43	1	09/21/2007	21st Services	51	03/18/2012	-22	0	08/27/2007
48697	04/11/2008	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	04/11/2012	-23	1	11/19/2007	21st Services	89	09/11/2015	-64	0	10/15/2007
48792	11/26/2008	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	11/26/2012	-30	1	10/20/2008	21st Services	120	11/26/2018	-102	0	06/28/2007
49529	09/30/2008	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	09/30/2012	-28	1	08/08/2008	21st Services	109	10/30/2017	-89	0	09/12/2007
50107	04/24/2008	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	04/24/2013	-35	1	11/28/2007	21st Services	101	09/24/2016	-76	0	11/01/2007
52645	11/17/2008	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	11/17/2012	-30	1	08/11/2008	21st Services	71	10/17/2014	-53	0	04/22/2008
52646	01/30/2009	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	48	01/30/2013	-32	1	03/05/2008	21st Services	71	12/30/2014	-55	0	04/22/2008
56867	12/08/2008	Funded	Dr. Cassidy	60	12/08/2013	-43	1	09/25/2008	21st Services	77	05/08/2015	-60	0	06/26/2008
69526	08/06/2009	Funded							21st Services	60	08/06/2014	-51	1	06/19/2009

29915	02/09/2006	Paid	07/24/2006											
			Dr. Cassidy	72	02/09/2012	-67	1	12/13/2005						
			21st Services	153	11/09/2018	-148	0	01/06/2006						
			21st Services	226	12/09/2024	-221	0	01/06/2006						
55461	09/26/2006	Paid	10/21/2007											
			Dr. Cassidy	48	09/26/2010	-35	1	08/16/2006						
			21st Services	129	06/26/2017	-116	0	12/03/2005						
36561	04/25/2007	Paid	05/24/2008											
			Dr. Cassidy	48	04/25/2011	-35	1	09/28/2006						
			21st Services	69	01/25/2013	-56	0	09/05/2006						
39491	03/27/2007	Paid	02/24/2009											
			Dr. Cassidy	48	03/27/2011	-25	1	02/01/2007						
			21st Services	93	12/27/2014	-70	0	01/10/2007						
48329	02/05/2008	Paid	10/27/2009											
			Dr. Cassidy	48	02/05/2012	-28	0	10/30/2007						
			21st Services	117	11/05/2017	-97	0	09/17/2007						
48886	04/04/2008	Paid	06/28/2009											
			Dr. Cassidy	48	04/04/2012	-34	1	10/11/2007						
			21st Services	96	04/04/2016	-82	0	05/23/2007						
49321	04/23/2008	Paid	06/17/2009											
			Dr. Cassidy	60	04/23/2013	-46	1	11/19/2007						
			21st Services	135	07/23/2019	-121	0	10/10/2007						
50728	04/14/2008	Paid	07/31/2009											
			21st Services	79	11/14/2014	-64	0	03/04/2008						
57314	09/22/2008	Paid	06/23/2009											
			21st Services	33	06/22/2011	-24	0	06/09/2008						

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